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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Overturning; Overturning Scenes of Today's Events Republican Leaders Meet

¶ **Sermonette**—Sometimes we forget that wars and rumors of wars would not be news unless they were exceptions. We read so much about the war threat "sword of Damocles" hanging over Europe that a mesmeric gaze results and we forget that, despite the fears, men go on living, striving, progressing. Civilization moves along even amidst apparent reversals. The plan of the ages is in mesh and the gears of a wise world order roll slowly, persistently. As Channing Pollock writes in the current Commentator, men suffer conditions of which they do not approve only just so long—then comes a "housecleaning" time. History shows this to be so. The right desires upheld in the human consciousness are in the long run victorious. Men move forward, despite the valleys. Sometimes their greatest strides are accomplished while a fog of carnalmindedness seems to becloud the general view. Sometimes in these periods of seeming moral reversal men learn through suffering better to appreciate the ceaseless unfolding of eternal Good.

¶ **Czechoslovakia** — All looked promising in the Czech-Sudeten controversy. Konrad Henlein, Sudeten National Socialist leader, was received by Premier Milan Hodza. German troops were turning their backs on the Czech border. England and France were urging appeasement all around. Rome was declaring that the crisis had passed. Thus the Henlein-Hodza conversation began under auspicious circumstances. It went on for about two hours. Then something happened. Perhaps a latent fear or a thinly veiled belligerency wafted through the room. No one seems to know yet just what it was. Anyway, Herr Henlein departed from Prague and the Premier. He headed for Asch. "On private business," said officials. Because of the "unconstitutional situation in the Sudeten borderland," said others, referring to the presence of Czech troops. • And so, today, peace negotiations hang suspended in a cloudy sky.

¶ **Mexico** — President Lazaro Cardenas' Government begins to feel more assurance of its ability to dominate Mexico. In canyoned hills and amidst the sagebrush of San Luis Potosi, insurgent troops, under the general command of Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, duck for shelter as Government planes roar overhead bombing scattered bands. Workers in Mexico, D. F., ask for arms to join the fight against "the Fascist rebellion." The Government feels that the "situation is well in hand." • But British and American interests that have developed Mexican resources (not without greed) and now face virtual confiscation, wonder if the hand is not too close-fisted.

¶ **Jerusalem** — Terrorism again breaks out in the Holy Land. A bomb explodes in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem; an Arab bus is fired upon; gun fights flare up, subside; and casualties mount. The bone of contention is the partitioning of Palestine. Moslems threaten a "holy war" (as though there were such a thing!) should the partitioning be attempted without acceding to their demands. • Regardless of the justice of their claim, the resort to religious allegiances indicates how well war makers realize the necessity of perverting the religious sentiments of men to make a murderous and unholy business assume the guise of a "holy" cause.

¶ **Ethiopia** — Denmark recognizes Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. • That makes 36 nations that agree that it's all right to take by force what you can't get by merit. And what a basis that is on which to build a world order!

¶ **France**—The lurking dread of war in Central Europe does not deter France from embarking on a three-year plan of public works aimed at stimulating industrial production. The President and Cabinet approve an expenditure of approximately $304,000,000 for the purpose.

¶ **London**—Pick up almost any British magazine these days and you'll observe that more space is given to pomp and circumstance than to war and rumors thereof. But America does not get that side of the story—perhaps because it does not understand that the braid and tinsel is the British Empire's method of dressing its democracy. But behind closed bars of the Tower of London the keys to the Tower are turned over to the new Constable, Sir Claud Jacob. • Jewels; royal prisoners; old doors; musty traditions; very British. We like it.

¶ **Hoover-Landon-Knox** — Alfred Landon and Col. Frank Knox call on Herbert Hoover. They explain that it is suitable that the two lesser Republicans pay their respects to the greater. No political significance to the visit, they say. • No symbolism either? Personally "Clearway" has had sneaking suspicions that the whole nation might one day be forced by circumstances to again "call on Mr. Hoover."

Federal Foods Help Chicago And Cleveland

Agency Steps Into Breach If State Supplies Fall Short of Demands

Acts on Appeals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—Gift food from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, some of it in a semi-luxury class, is tiding over families in Cleveland and Chicago until their State Legislatures provide for them.

Needy families in the two cities are living on a diet of cabbage, potatoes, prunes, flour, butter, clery, rice, oranges, beans and canned peas, not furnished in abundance but in quantities enough to keep them from destitution.

Theoretically the Federal Government has turned all direct relief over to the States. But it has this one agency left that can step in directly with food supplies in an emergency.

The primary purpose of the FSCC is not to feed the needy, however. It buys food surpluses to prevent sharp declines in farm prices, not warranted by the general supply situation.

Supplements Local Relief

Normally, FSCC food merely supplements local relief allowances or goes to marginal families to keep them off relief, but when local relief machinery fails to function as in Cleveland and Chicago, it often constitutes the main supply. The FSCC has also stepped in to feed families left homeless by floods, tornadoes and droughts.

Purchase of FSCC food is made by field agents directed from Washington. The Corporation does not make shipments until it receives assurance from the State Relief Administrator that he can use them. Then it fills orders only when it can buy without undue disturbance of the commercial market surpluses that would presumably go to waste otherwise.

The responsibility local officials have in estimating quantities of food that can be used in their locality was stressed recently by Jesse W. Tapp, President of the FSCC, when children of relief families in Orangetown, New York, were reported playing ball with surplus oranges.

"No shipment of food to this county has been made other than in response to specific orders from the Department of Welfare, and the shipments in no case have exceeded quantities of food requested in these orders," Mr. Tapp declared.

Market Governs Purchases

FSCC food admittedly does not provide a balanced diet, or even an adequate one. Purchases are governed by the condition of the farm market not by the requirements of the needy. A community may have to take grapefruit when what it most needs is flour.

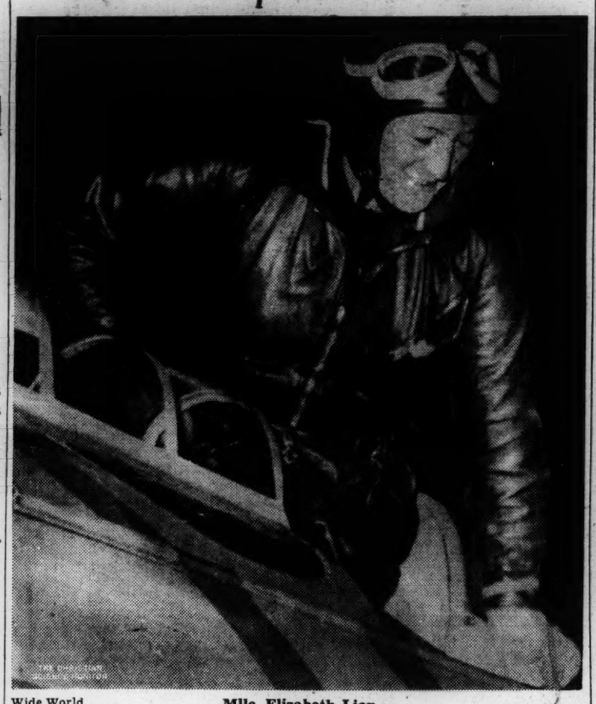
The FSCC is now spending about $28,000,000 for surplus commodities. It gets its funds from the section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act earmarking one third of all customs receipts for use in this and other similar programs to maintain domestic farm prices.

The FSCC scheme of buying up surpluses and giving them to the needy is supposed to have been suggested by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt when she first came to the White House.

Among commodities bought in the five-year program are apples, apri-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Sets Non-Stop Mark for Women



Wide World

Mlle. Elizabeth Lion

French Aviator Who Flew Recently From Istres, Near Marseilles, France, to Basra, Iraq, on the Persian Gulf, a Distance of About 2,670 Miles. The Previous Women's Non-Stop Record Was Held by Miss Amelia Earhart, Who on Aug. 25, 1932, Completed a Flight of 2,447.7 Miles From Los Angeles to Newark, N. J.

Democracy Frees Ideas; Dictatorships Bind Them

Eighth of Twelve Articles on "Let's Examine Democracy"

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American democracy within the last five critical years has witnessed the opening of Federally-encouraged forums in 16 states. But as democracy has opened the door on education, the dictatorships have tended to slam them shut or to darken whole areas of knowledge.

Outweighing all criticism of democracy is the momentous fact that America, Great Britain, France, and other free governments have maintained the great lines of spiritual, moral, and intellectual progress. Outweighing all claims of the dictatorships is the equally momentous fact that they have sought to cut these lines and splice them to backward and discarded principles.

In America, England, France, and other free nations, churches, free from restraint, have continued to help man toward the divine order. The courts have continued to advance the concepts of justice. The great moral truths wrested from the centuries have been builded on. Men have continued to write books in response to their own fearless thought and wonderful variety of expression. Increasingly enlightened social precepts have been written into law.

Despite unemployment and grave economic difficulties, and despite the clamorous five-year-plans of the dictatorships, democracy has kept open, not a five-year-plan, nor a four-year-plan, but an eternal plan of progress founded upon the integrity and preciousness of the individual.

The dictatorships, however, have erected ideological and military dams across the 5,000-year-old streams of recorded spiritual and moral progress. Books of those who dared to think have been given to the bonfire. A religion of what a few men judged the state to be has widely supplanted the churches. Scholars like Salvemini, Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, and Fritz Haber have been virtually exiled from Germany and Italy to enrich the countries who gave them refuge. The scholastic tradition, unbroken since the Renaissance, has been throttled as propagandists took over schools and universities. The primitive concept of force has largely supplanted political morality. War has been glorified in the Fascist lexicon, and beauty has been stolen from the rose and accorded to the uncoiling smoke of an exploding bomb, which to one of Premier Mussolini's sons was like a blossom unfolding.

This great surrender of historic

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Church must aid fight for liberty, Unitarians told: Boston Page.

Soviet Finds Private Farms Again in Lead

Forge Ahead of Favored Collectives Despite Handicaps

New Rules Decreed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government has found it necessary once again to discriminate sharply against its surviving individual peasants—numbering almost two million households—because these individuals have once more forged ahead of the regimented and favored collectivized peasants. Despite all the privileges accorded to the latter, the comparative prosperity of indivduals has become so pronounced that it has aroused much discontent in collective farms.

Two years ago the Government believed that it had struck a satisfactory balance between collectivized and individual peasants. It had imposed heavier taxes on individuals and discriminated against them in other ways, with the object of assuring permanent advantages to collectivized peasants. However, it did not wish to discourage individuals altogether, because the State needed all they could produce.

Experiments over several years convinced Moscow that the scales had been sufficiently weighted against individuals, so that the latter were assured two years ago that they would no longer be discriminated against. However, their initiative and shrewdness have once more brought them larger returns from their little plots than members of large collective farms have received.

"Situation" Examined

A decree issued at Moscow admits that "a situation has arisen which gives individual peasants certain advantages over collective farmers." This "situation," when closely examined, turns out to be the decidedly greater prosperity of individual peasants in "a number of republics, territories, and provinces"—in the words of the decree. Naturally, the Government cannot tolerate such a state of affairs unless it is prepared to abandon its scheme eventually to collectivize all agriculture.

The Government has therefore departed from the promises made to the individual peasants two years ago, and has outlined a number of new discriminative measures with the frankly admitted purpose of "insuring that collective farm-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Czech Case Told at London

Wide World

Minorities Question Discussed at Conference

The Czechoslovakian Minister to Great Britain, Jan Masaryk (Right), Shown as He Left the British Foreign Office, Accompanied by Sir Lancelot Oliphant, Deputy Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs. At the Foreign Office Mr. Masaryk Conferred With British Officials Over Issues Involved in the Demand of Czech Minorities for a Greater Measure of Autonomy

Czechs Credit England With Preserving Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 24—Inauguration of normal diplomatic conversations, in an effort to find a solution to the pressing problem of German-Czechoslovakian relations, indicates more clearly than any other single fact the tremendous change which has taken place, lessening the tension between these two nations.

Dr. Milan Hodza, the Czech Premier, talked for more than two hours last night with Konrad Henlein, leader of the pro-Nazi Sudeten German Party. The communiqué which was issued following the sessions made clear that this meeting was only the beginning of "informative conversations" intended to clarify the general political situation.

Later, there were reports that Herr Henlein had left Prague and that the conversations might be interrupted. But official assurance was given that he is merely attending to some private matters and that the talks are to be resumed, covering the entire range of the demands of the Sudeten Germans for autonomy and the Government's nationalities' statute which promises extension of minority rights, without, it is said, granting political "independence" to the German groups within the Czechoslovak borders.

There was no confirmation of the reports that Herr Henlein had demanded demobilization of the army reserves, called to the Sudetenborder areas on Sunday, when preelection disorders broke out. It is understood that the Government desires to keep the reserves mobilized at least during the municipal elections May 29. A third election also is scheduled for June 12.

The Henlein-Hodza conversations take on particular significance, not only in that the Nazi leader agreed to begin them without the "preliminary conditions" he had previously demanded, but because he returned to Czechoslovakia from Germany where he has been in continual consultation with leaders. Thus the meeting naturally reflected opinion he had gathered in the Reich.

Meanwhile, it is certain that last week-end's international reaction on the Sudeten German issue will have developed an attitude of greater willingness to understanding among the Henleinites. For they, particularly, have no desire for war in their

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Civil Service Evasion Seen In Job Inquiry

Reform in Civil Service Appointments Demanded by Legislators

Link to Hurley

Members Testify They Have Slight Knowledge of U.C.C. Methods

The Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission was accused inferentially today by a legislative committee of planning to violate "the whole spirit of the Civil Service law" in regard to "hundreds of appointments."

In a preliminary report—the first one issued by the Special Investigating Committee since it began public hearings three weeks ago—the Unemployment Commission was described as taking advantage of a legal loophole which would prevent 30,000 Civil Service applicants from securing jobs.

Hint of Packing

While the report was couched in brief, legal phraseology and did not recite testimony already produced at committee hearings, the document left a clear implication that the Committee regarded the U. C. C. as having packed its offices with temporary political appointees, and that it now planned to give permanent jobs to these temporary political workers instead of to regular Civil Service applicants.

Either to prevent such a step or to avert its repetition later—the Committee didn't state which is its intention—the report urged amendment of the civil service law to eliminate the loophole.

The report was issued by Warren Patten, counsel for the investigating body, just before he resumed public hearings at the Statehouse. At the hearing, he brought out testimony tracing the U. C. C. appointments, many of which were obviously political, to the doorstep of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Mr. Patten placed four members of the State Advisory Council of the Compensation Commission on the stand. One of these, Miss Amy Hewes, Professor of Economics at Mt. Holyoke College, declared:

"I rather assumed that approval of the Statehouse was necessary (for appointments by the U. C. C.)."

Hurley Linked

"Do you mean approved by the Commissioner of Civil Service or the Director of Personnel and Standardization?" asked Mr. Patten.

"No," was the reply.

"The Governor's office, then?"

"That's what I assumed from the Secretary of the Commission."

Branded as 'Joke'

The Advisory Council was said by one member, Thomas H. Carens, Vice-President of the Boston Edison Company, to have been "a joke from the beginning," and two other members, while denying this was an accurate description of the body, said it had no funds for investigation and knew very little of what was going on in the U. C. C.

In view of testimony at previous hearings from employees, who said they had been members of political committees, candidates for office or otherwise active in previous Democratic election campaigns, Mr. Patten asked the Advisory Committee members if they knew how appointments were made or if any of them were political.

Mr. Carens said he knew nothing about either, except what he had read in the newspapers. Archibald A. Gillen, of Belmont, labor union organizer and member of the Advisory Council, said he didn't know "until now" that 72 delegates to the Democratic State Convention had been appointed by the U. C. C.

A former member of the Advisory Council, Edward J. Frost, of Auburndale, who is connected with William Filene's Sons, said he knew nothing about the appointments, but he "thinks" they were discussed and that he "may have" written some letters about it.

Text of Report

The full text of the preliminary report of the investigators follows:

The Special Committee to investigate appointments by the Unemployment Compensation Commission, appointed by the presiding officers of the two branches, has held hearings and heard testimony relating to such order. From the evidence already presented it appears that there are hundreds of provisional permanent appointees in the Commission, appointed mostly in Decem-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

North-South Tariff Cleavage Ignored in Hour-Wage Bill

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—A coalition of Republicans and Northern Democrats today crushed a determined Southern attempt to inject greater flexibility into the revamped wage-hour bill. By a 139-70 majority, the coalition rejected a substitute offered by Representative Ramspeck (D) of Georgia which would have permitted establishment of wage differentials between industries or geographical areas.

The alternative would have established graduated minimum wages based on the "weighted average" for individual occupations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—For a hundred years individual spokesmen have been crying here and there for a "tariff" to separate the rival economies of North and South. The neat New England mill town has been pitted more and more against the straggling newcomers of the Carolinas and deep South. In its present form, the wage-hour bill, now pending in the House and almost certain of passage in that body, is a blow at this "tariff philosophy."

More than that—the bill carries provisions which, its sponsors assert, would eliminate child labor from the United States.

And finally, it puts into legislative form as clearly as almost any proposal ever offered in the New Deal regime, the idea of legislating nationally, to meet a basic problem

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Wisconsin Tells Earth's Story

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., May 24—A geologic drama in four acts, covering 450,000,000 years or so, is played in dioramas now on exhibit in the museum of the University of Wisconsin's geology department. They show spectacular changes wrought by water and ice, changes resulting in the formation of the scenic Devil's Lake region near Baraboo.

Act I shows the center of the Baraboo Range rising from a great sea. Time: about 450,000,000 B. C. This was the period, called Ordivician, when shallow waters covered most of the present United States.

Act II shows the same range after it had emerged from a water bath. Fred Wilhelm, technician in the geology department, who made the four dioramas did not attempt to picture the intervening period when the low mountain was completely submerged, but skipped about 420,000,000 years and pictured the scene after vegetation had once more grown upon the hills.

Act III shows the same range almost covered by an ice sheet. This diorama depicts a scene which might have been found any time between 15,000,000 B. C. and the following 14,980,000 years. The ice sheet has stopped the flow of the Wisconsin River and has filled its gorge with mud and stone to a depth of 200 feet or more.

Act IV brings the drama down to the present. The ice sheet has melted; the waters have receded; trees are once more flourishing on the Baraboo range. But something has happened to the Wisconsin River. Glacial morains have made natural dams in its bed at the north and east ends of the gorge through the Baraboo Range, and a beautiful lake has resulted. This is Devil's Lake, now a resort spot, shown in the fourth diorama.

Intimate Message From Washington

World-Important Issue of Phosphates Brought to Public Attention by President—Supply Vital to Have-Not Nations

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, May 24

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are intelligent. Therefore the following notes on the phosphate problem won't meet the fate of a recent radio comment on the same subject. A certain radio commentator had mentioned that President Roosevelt was soon to send to Congress a message on phosphates, which might contain some startling material.

In a day or two, the radio speaker got a letter—on the stationery of an important New York hotel—saying: "You idiot, what do you mean talking about a message to Congress on phosphates? Don't you know that you can get a phosphate at any soda fountain for a nickel? Nothing important about that!" And he called upon the radio network to get rid of its commentator.

Well, there is something important about phosphates. They are an indispensable factor for soil fertilization that cannot be obtained synthetically, or from plowing back certain restorative crops. So far as agricultural research now shows, human and animal and vegetable life on this planet is dependent upon the supply of phosphate, which exists as a mineral in only a few parts of the world.

There is an interesting thing about phosphates. This indispensable substance seems to have shunned the Fascist States. It is one of the chief no-have-gots of the have-not powers. The United States, Britain, France and Russia control the very great bulk of the world's supply. Phosphate isn't instantly indispensable to the other great nations—Germany and Japan and Italy—but it is enormously convenient, and over a period of years its loss would be greatly and perhaps disastrously felt. On a long-range view, the United States and the powers now lined up under the label of "democracies"—(saving the mark about the Soviet Union) can easily control the world supply.

This situation is one of the most striking evidences of the real maldistribution of essential raw materials of which the have-nots complain. It partly impels the drive for colonies. For Germany and Italy cannot forget that France gets its phosphates from North Africa. And Germany remembers with an acute distinctness that on some of its Pacific islands—now farmed out by mandate to Great Britain and Japan—existed the richest but by no means the largest phosphate deposits in the world.

Yes, on Ocean and Naru Islands in Oceania, Germany had these rich deposits, now held by Great Britain, and on Rasa, Noto, and Anguar Islands Germany had other lesser deposits which are in the control of Japan. And when the Reich contemplates the substantial slice of its previous foreign exchange that now goes to purchase phosphates from Florida and Tennessee, it thinks of the colonial problem with renewed insistence.

Flowing from this situation is the fact that the United States' two best phosphate customers, taking between them nearly half of its exports, are Japan and Germany. In 1937 Japan took 311,535 long tons of phosphate rock at a value of $1,153,921. Germany took 247,587 long tons of a higher-grade rock, at $1,320,550. Our total exports were only 1,179,138 tons at $5,818,231. If you add Italy, which bought 77,293 tons at $426,094, you run well over 50 per cent of American phosphate exports to the three axis powers.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (not the State Department) has urged that this export should be curbed and channeled, and President Roosevelt in his message to Congress last week seemed to lean toward the same view. TVA concluded in its annual report: "The determination of the quantity and destination of phosphate exports should therefore be a function of the Federal Government as a matter of foreign policy."

And at an intermountain phosphate conference held last fall at Pocatello, Idaho, representatives of TVA were recorded—in the Fertilizer Review, organ of the National Fertilizer Association, which is naturally critical of the effort—as having urged that American phosphate exports are "the guardians of our national security and possibly of international peace," and that "not a spoonful" be allowed for export.

These extreme views are not likely to be acted upon.

E. D. C.

Circles Globe Thrice in Hangar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Reports from Los Angeles revealed today that the new Douglas DC-4 air transport being built by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation under joint contract for five large air lines had flown the equivalent of nearly three times around the world without leaving its hangar at Santa Monica, Calif.

Engineering tests conducted under conditions simulating flight made the transport pass through what would be 63,875 miles of travel, officials of the manufacturing concern said.

Designed to carry 42 passengers, or twice the number now hauled by the largest land airplanes in commercial service, the Douglas equipment was described as ready for its first actual flight within the next few weeks.

While no such transports have been purchased by individual lines in advance of the trials, it is anticipated that upon successful fulfillment of the joint contract, fleets of the 42-passenger airplanes will be built for long-distance routes.

Engineers took readings from sensitive instruments as the big transport strained to rise against its bonds and tried to move ahead while held fast by draw bars. Tests were made under supervision of Harry H. Wetzel, Vice-President and General Manager of the Douglas Company, and Arthur E. Raymond, Vice-President and Chief Engineer.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 24, 1938

Aviation Comment	5
The Home Forum	8
Harmonious Relationships [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Vermont Letter	9
Behind the Microphone	10
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
News of Art, Music, and the Theater	12
Education Page	13
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Short-Wave Radiocast on June 6 To Carry Principal News of Annual Meeting of The Mother Church

Special short-wave programs consisting of the principal news of the reports given at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Monday, June 6, over Station W1XAL, Boston.

The times, frequencies and wavelengths, and localities for which the special radiocasts will be transmitted are as follows:

5:30 p. m.	11.79 megacycles	25.4 meters	Directed toward Europe
8:30 p. m.	6.04 megacycles	49.6 meters	North America
10:30 p. m.	11.73 megacycles	25.6 meters	Western North America, South America, Australia

All times are eastern daylight saving. For Pacific Coast time, subtract four hours; for central standard time, subtract two hours; for British summer time, add five hours, and for central European time, add six hours to the times given.

The regular short-wave radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 6 p. m. will follow the first Annual Meeting report on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles.

In the Boston Section:

Dolan takes stand in own defense in jury case.

Club women study living problems at convention.

Protests mount over branch library closings.

City Manager-P. R. bill ready for signing.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

North-South Tariff Cleavage Ignored in Hour-Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

growing out of the increasingly close-knit and advancingly complex economy in which 48 state barriers are being thrust down right and left.

Opponents agree with most of the contentions stated above and attack it on this very ground. The time has not yet come, they assert, for national legislation that carries no differentiation between North and South. It is questionable, they declare, whether it will increase jobs or raise pay. And finally they attack it emphatically on the ground that now, of all times, when the Country faces a major recession, there should be no tinkering with the national economy on such a far-reaching scale.

A century ago the same problem existed. In part the rival economies of the industrial North and the serf-labor South, led to the Civil War. Webster, Calhoun and the great speakers of the day debated the matter. The North won the war and imposed higher and higher tariffs on the low-wage products of Europe and the East to protect its workers and factories but by the nature of things could impose no tariff on the products of its own Southern sister States. In the present time, the sequel of this same old problem has been the mass migration of Northern factories to the cheaper wage communities and lower living standards of the South.

A sort of "tariff" was imposed on the South by action of freight rate differentials which makes transportation from North Carolina mills to Chicago, for example, cost $1.39 for every $1 from Rhode Island mills. But this did not meet the major probem.

Vote of 322 to 73

Against this historical pattern the Norton wage-hour bill is the more remarkable, for here a large group of the Southern Representatives are joining with North and West to write a basic economic minimum, without differentials. The voters in Alabama had a sort of referendum on the matter and overwhelmingly returned Congressman Lister Hill, who backed a wage-hour bill against his opponent, who fought it. Senator Pepper's renomination in Florida gave further proof along the same line. A powerful bloc of Southern Congressmen still fights the measure, and particularly this absence of a differential, but they were bowled over yesterday by a vote of 322 to 73, by which the bill was brought out of committee. A final House vote is expected tonight.

The Southern bloc in the Senate will do its utmost to restore the differential before the bill is passed, if it is. But in any case, the present fight, along with the degree of Southern support for the Left-Wing New Deal, marks a distinct change in the historic pattern of Southern economic conservatism.

Southern sponsors of the bill, who recognize the implied cleavage with the past, meet the attack of opponents by arguing that the proposed minimum standards are so low that they will have little effect except in the sweat-shop groups of exploited labor. Significant of the situation in the South is the fact that South Carolina recently passed a 40-hour week law for all textile workers, with the qualification that the bill should be dropped in 1939 if Congress had not by then put the law into effect nationally.

The basic economic problem hinted at in the pending bill, therefore, seems to be whether the ancient social and economic differences still existing in part between the South and the rest of the Country should be perpetuated, or whether the time has now come for a legislative start in eliminating them. Examination of the terms of the bill show that, even if passed, only a beginning would be made, chiefly in the sub-standard labor groups.

Starts With Moderate Wage

The bill starts with a minimum wage requirement of only 25 cents an hour and a 44 hour week. This mean that no employer any longer in the United States would be permitted to pay less than $11 a week. Employers who, since NRA codes went out of effect, have in a few cases returned to the old 60 or 70 hour week, would have to stop.

Under the progressive "escalator" terms of the bill, after three years a minimum pay of 40 cents an hour would be required along with a 40 hour week. This means that the wage-earner would return on Saturday night with a minimum recompense of $16. Since the average family consists of four or five persons, this minimum does not seem very high. The Department of Labor estimates that eventually it would shorten the hours of about 2,500,000 workers, and increase the pay of about 850,000. Opponents of the act promptly deny this result; charge it would deepen the present depression; and assert in some instances that it would lower employment by as many as "2,000,000 workers."

Wide Field of Exemptions

There are a great many exemptions to that act as it is now written. Here are some of them: Executive employees, professional workers, administrative workers, local retailers, outside salesmen, seamen, fishing employees, agricultural workers; also partial exemption of apprentices, learners and handicapped people.

Biggest of these exemptions are the farm group, and the local retail workers. It should be remembered also that the law applies only to industries which are found to be in interstate commerce. Local firms whose goods stay at home may exploit their workers to the degree permitted by state minimum wage and hour laws, if any; it is only when goods come in competition with products of other states, where standards are higher, that the law applies.

Protection of Child Labor

The anti-child labor provisions of the bill are regarded by advocates as a reasonable feature of the bill, and many opponents agree that, by itself, this feature is good. Sponsors of the bill argue that the provisions are very mild, but a step in the right direction.

The provisions are:

No child under 14 may be employed at all save by parent or guardian, except in agriculture.

No child between 14 and 16 may be employed other than by parent or guardian, save with permit from the federal children's bureau.

Youths between 16 and 18 may not work in hazardous occupations.

The chief exception here it will be seen is in agriculture, where children will still be permitted to work for what they can get subject to restrictions of state laws, from the time they can walk.

Thus the situation stands as the House—where there is obviously a majority in favor of a wage-hour bill—debates the matter preparatory to quick reference to the Senate. The question of the Southern wage differential is still a center of discussion. Debate reveals that as Northern factories have gone into the South the local wages have risen and working conditions improved, though they are still on a different plane from other sections. Advocates of the bill from the North, for obvious reasons, would like to see higher standards arbitrarily imposed. Congressmen from the South who, in a Democratic Administration have got themselves into the position of favoring this bill, rather breathlessly argue that it would accelerate the upward wage movement in the South.

Possibly oversimplifying the matter, but putting it crisply, the pending bill plumbs on the side of a national economy for the whole country rather than a series of different living standards and economies for geographical sections. If the Norton bill should finally be passed in the present form it might well serve as a landmark in the increasingly compact and competitive conditions within the Nation.

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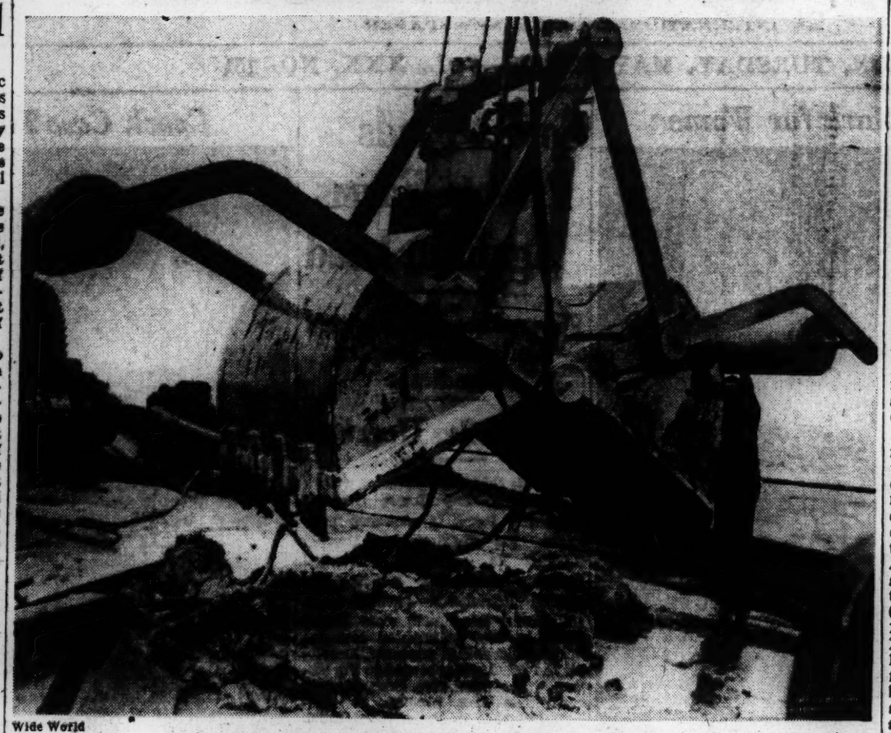

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Wide World

Doffs Flying Suit for Court Garb

Miss Jean Batten of New Zealand, one of the most famous of women aviators, was recently presented at the Second Court at Buckingham Palace. The decorations worn are those of an Officer of the Southern Cross, Brazil, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France.

Canadian Lass Flies Solo in Record Time

HAMILTON, Ont. (CP)—Cora Stock set what Hamilton Aero Club officials said was a Canadian record when she flew solo within 36 hours after receiving her first instruction in handling the controls of an airplane.

Miss Stock took her first lessons recently, passing all preliminary tests with highest marks. She returned to the field to add what she said was the "finishing touch," flying alone over the city for 20 minutes.

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Individual Farms in Soviet Found Ahead of Collectives

(Continued from Page 1)

ers everywhere shall enjoy greater advantages than individual peasants." As a reason for breaking its pledge, the Government accuses individual peasants of "sometimes evading their obligations to the state."

Simultaneous appearance of two other federal decrees suggests that maladministration of the vast state-controlled collective farm system was at least partially responsible for the admitted comparative prosperity of individual peasants. The first decree forbids further expulsion of collective farm members, except in circumstances precisely defined. The 1934 "collective farm charter" supposedly insured against such expulsions, but was admittedly ignored by farm managers. The decree states that expulsions hereafter must be limited to "members who attempt to undermine and disorganize the farm and have proved clearly incorrigible." Expulsion must be approved by action of two-thirds of the farm membership, and comes into force only after it has been approved by the district executive committee.

Expulsion Heavy Penalty

Under the Soviet system, expulsion from a collective farm has become a very serious matter. The peasant not only loses his bit of land and the right to work on communal land, but also must sell his house at a nominal price. And he cannot easily obtain work as a farm hand, because this type of labor has been almost abolished. He must seek work somewhere else as an unskilled industrial laborer, and is likely to be unemployed for a period. But the Soviet Government denies that unemployment can exist under its system; if dispossessed peasants appeal to the Government for assistance, they are likely to be sent to the public-works camps operated by the federal police in which most of the workers are prisoners.

A second decree provided that not less than 60 per cent of a collective farm's earning must be divided among its members. It was stated that "wreckers" in collective-farm managements had inflated operating expenses to the point where little was left over for peasants. For example, in 128 collective farms of the Tatar Republic, an average of only 28 per cent of the earnings went to peasants, and in 1,279 farms of Gorky Province, the peasants received only 33 per cent.

This state of affairs goes far to explain why it is necessary to discriminate further against individual peasants. The latter have been able to show a higher profit from their little plots in spite of much higher taxes and other discriminations, because they have not had to shoulder the unwieldy and excessive "operating expenses" of thousands of collective farms.

Surplus

(Continued from Page 1)

cots, beans, butter, eggs, grapefruit, onions, oranges, pears, peas white potatoes and sweet, prunes, rice spinach, canned tomatoes, walnuts and watermelon. In Boston, fresh milk, taken off the hands of Vermont and New Hampshire farmers, has even been distributed.

Distributed by States

Some families have received food through the FSCC that they never tasted before. A woman from North Carolina wrote in complaining that she had cooked the grapefruit given her for six hours and it was still stringy. Dried skim milk was a product many people used for the first time. The "hog and hominy" areas of the South have been introduced to prunes, apples and cabbage.

Each State has its own agency to distribute FSCC supplies. The perishable nature of many products requires quick distribution. In some places food is delivered to the relief family's door. Other cities have relief customers call at grocery stores for it. Still others open special depots in schools or other public buildings at scheduled hours.

Spain Ships Gold to U. S.

LE HAVRE, France, May 24 (AP)—Two hundred tons of Spanish Government gold and silver, valued at 900,000,000 francs ($25,110,000), were loaded aboard the Normandie today to be transported to New York for payment of debts contracted in the United States.

Democracy Encourages Vigorous Thought

(Continued from Page 1)

moral and spiritual precepts follows naturally from the inverting of the normal relationship between the state and the individual. The democracies follow and implement the natural unfoldment of the individual. In the dictatorships the individuals are forced to follow the lead of a few men. Since this lead is largely militaristic and aggressive the virtues of peace and the varied resources of free men are sacrificed.

The United States and the other democracies make the irrefutable reply to their critics that they have, at least, kept faith with the great trends of human unfoldment, and that they have not organized their peoples into a war machine. They make this reply even while recognizing that the dictatorial nations struggled to maintain their freedom against terrific odds.

On the material level there is nothing attractive in what the dictatorships have to offer. Even though one-third of the people of America may be ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed, the remaining two-thirds enjoy a higher standard of living than any other people in the world. As America listens to extravagant self-praise from unproved dictatorial systems, it regards its 28,000,000 motor vehicles contrasted with 1,331,644 for Germany, 211,249, for Italy, and only a parking lot full for Russia. America finds nothing in its newspapers about a shortage of beef, insufficient fats and pork, and a scarcity of fruits and vegetables as in Germany. America contrasts its $423 per capita savings with $47 for Italy, $89 for Germany and $9.50 for Russia. Germany's 15,000,000 telephones, Italy 370,000 and Russia's 242,000 leave America unenvious in the light of its own 18,000,000. Similarly with radios. America's 22,869,000 sets are double the combined total of those in Italy, Germany, and Russia.

After all due credit is accorded some of the dictatorships for the bringing of relative order to their nations, their record of material success is favorable only when contrasted with their own confused condition just prior to the abandonment of parliamentary government. It offers nothing to intrigue the democracies.

Moreover, American democracy, despite its failure so far to make political equality yield adequate social advancement, has shown signs of finding a democratic adjustment to some of its most vexatious problems.

Liberal Views Obtain

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, with his balanced experience with corporations and reform movements, has led the United States Supreme Court in a brilliant reconciliation of extreme liberal and conservative viewpoints. By liberalizing its decisions the Court has strengthened the Constitution as an instrument of wise social progress. A constitutional crisis was thereby averted. The conflict of contending factions was permitted neither to halt all progress nor to flow in an unrestrained tide of change. American democracy at this point met one of its most severe tests.

American labor, while more obstreperous than at any time since the turn of the century, has begun to outlaw "stay-ins," unauthorized strikes, and other disturbing practices. Although American labor has formed its own party and entered candidates in municipal elections, it has decided upon a moderate national policy for the present, contenting itself with becoming the liberal conscience of the Democratic party.

Despite strident cries that America has lost its bearings amid radical byways, the American Communist Party after a strenuous recruitment campaign has been unable to boost its membership above 75,000 out of 68,000,000 Americans eligible to vote. While the Communist threat actually resides in its educative and trouble-making power, its failure to make headway with the working class during the recent critical capital-labor struggle testifies to the vitality of the American tradition.

Morally and socially, America does not lag quite so far behind its material progress as it did some years ago. The ethics of the stock exchange have been improved. Social responsibility toward the old and the unemployed is now part of the national morality. Steps have been taken to plan the conservation of the natural resources hitherto shamelessly wasted.

Co-operation Increases

There has been a growing recognition on the part of Government that a capitalistic democracy cannot operate if the incentive to profit is destroyed or if the risk to business is made too great. Similarly there has been increased awareness among certain sections of business that the Government must legislate for the general welfare and that labor unions, constructively administered, can be sources of industrial strength and stability. This has resulted in an increase in projects for co-operation among Government, labor, and business.

During a year in which Russia carried oppression and "firing squad justice" to new extremes, the American Civil Liberties Union reported a strengthening of civil liberties in the United States; several suppression laws applying to schools such as that in the District of Columbia were repealed, and the Bill of Rights was fortified by such strong proclamations as that of Gov. Herbert L. Lehman of New York when he vetoed a bill that would have barred Communists from office.

Strong Presidential leadership and the rapid extension of Government controls over business have given rise to cries of dictatorship which might seem to challenge the preceding analysis. Yet of the 40 authorities interviewed by this writer, only two believed there had been any serious abridgement of the basic democratic process. Nearly half of them, however, found an infection of dictatorship in the political power enjoyed by the President in the distribution of relief funds. Half of them saw real danger in laws which restrict agriculture and insisted that the safety of democracy depends upon a program that will allow for expanding production.

It seems safe, however, to assume that American democracy has made gains in meeting its problems in a democratic fashion. Fortunately America possesses geographical, social, and political advantages that give it special powers of resistance against dictatorship. It experiences no such external pressures as do the crowded nations of Europe. It has not had the history of chronic economic and social distress that characterizes every dictatorship. It has had a long tradition of freedom that sets it apart. Other sources of American strength derive from the great distances, the sectional and occupational variety, and the great forces of counter-revolution which would make it virtual madness for any group to seize power at this time.

The threats to American democracy seem to die in war, a major economic breakdown or in the slow, protracted attrition of irreconcilable groups who would impose confusion and impotence upon the nation.

Most of the ills of democracy today can be traced to the immoral or amoral use of rights. The basic concept of democracy was that rights would be democratised, and that there would be no monopolization of privileges. This meant that every right would be naturally limited by the rights to be enjoyed by every other person in the Nation. This implied that every individual should develop a sacrificial social-consciousness. This did not happen, however. Strong exploiters built up privileges. Many corporations possessed a lower moral code than the individual. Many who were exploited by this monopoly of privilege came to believe that there was more individual freedom to be found in the protection of the group, the labor union, and the Government. If competitive free enterprise goes to extremes in restricting the freedom of workers by unemployment and other forms of insecurity, it is conceivable that even Americans would discard the husks of a democracy that gave them no nourishment.

Democracy throughout the world is under unprecedented external and internal attack as Communism and Fascism aggressively assert the superiority of their unproved systems. It is timely, therefore, that the democracies re-examine their own doctrines and their own records. A rededication to and a reinvigoration of the spiritual, moral, and political concepts of democracy should be the purpose of this re-examination. It is similarly imperative that the defects in representative democracy be detected and corrected.

By representative government is meant government with the ultimate control resting with the people, with all the political liberties of criticism and opposition scrupulously maintained, and with impartial justice open to all who seek redress from wrongs.

By dictatorship is meant a government arbitrarily imposed from the top, with political freedom abolished and the individual subordinated to the state.

In the final analysis, therefore, the safeguard of American democracy lies in the spiritual and moral realm. Can men be induced to share and equalize their rights? Can they be induced to assume social responsibility for their acts and for the conduct of their business? Can they be induced to discard the fierce separateness of class and group and to co-operate for the general welfare?

In co-operation and self-discipline there is freedom because in co-operation the conflict of classes and ideas would cease.

But before there can be such harmony of interests, production must be so stabilized that recurring depressions do not bring business, labor, and the Government into inevitable conflict, in spite of themselves.

In the meantime those with vision, knowing what the true rights of man are, foresee the final and ultimate doom of all oppression.

Hoover to Landon to Knox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Herbert Hoover, Alfred M. Landon, and Col. Frank C. Knox had a 15-minute talk at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday when they met without previous appointment, and where all three of these Republican headliners were stopping. The meeting was described as a "coincidence" and without political import. Colonel Knox later said Mr. Landon and himself had merely called on Mr. Hoover to pay their respects.

In quarters close to these three Republican leaders it was said they would take an active part in the Congressional campaign this fall.

"I anticipate a big surprise in the elections of Representatives," Mr. Landon said, "and I am confident there will be a decided improvement in business conditions immediately after the election.

"The real power of government is legislative power, and I believe this will be demonstrated in the election. With the election of a big Republican delegation in Congress, there will come a return of confidence to business and industry, now badly shaken by policies of the Administration."

Mr. Landon left here yesterday for Greenwich, Conn., where he will visit Calvert Smith. He will return to New York on Wednesday as a guest of Roger Straus and attend a private dinner. On Thursday he is expected to leave here for upstate New York to visit Frank B. Gannett in Rochester and Harold B. Johnson of Watertown.

Mr. Hoover is here to speak informally to members of the National Republican Club on Thursday and to attend a meeting of the Carnegie Institute on June 2.

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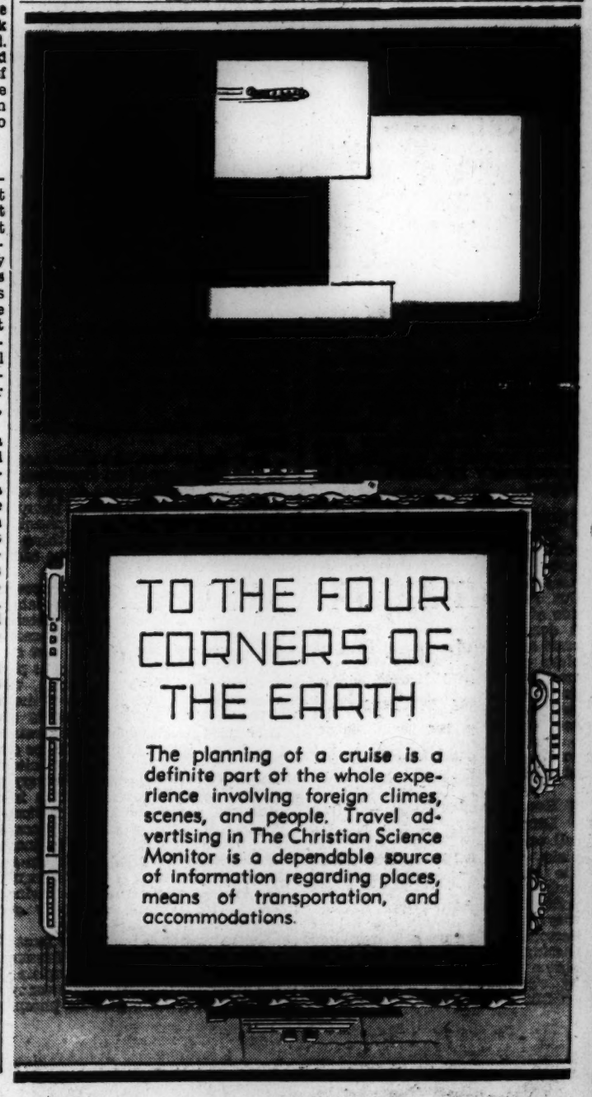
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United Front for Employers Proposed on Pacific Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—Seen here as the possible basis for a "united front" by Pacific Coast employers in their dealings with all types of labor is a proposal made by Roger D. Lapham, shipping official, and Chairman of the Board of Industrial Association and a member of the "Committee of 43" employer group.

In an address at the Commercial Club, Mr. Lapham analyzed labor's "united front" and told employers they must organize, not to break any union, but to be stronger to bargain effectually with them.

Mr. Lapham's idea, supported by a large number of employers in this area, calls for the employing group to develop a new type of employer federation where different groups of industry or business may be represented and have a voice in the determination of general labor policies affecting themselves as well as the community.

Should such a federation be established here, similar groups in other Coast cities would be invited to form similar federations, with a view toward a coastwise employer organization for dealing with labor relations problems.

Reason for presenting this plan at this time is seen in preparations for a "town meeting" scheduled by organized labor in answer to the large gathering of representatives of more than 600 businesses at which a report of the "Committee of 43"—employer formed labor relations group—urged closer labor-capital co-operation.

The "Committee of 43" has met unofficially with both C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor groups in search of some means of settling strikes and labor unrest before such disputes flared into "job action.' One reason for its failure to come to any working agreement has been attributed by both labor and employer to the fact it had no official voice nor authority to make contracts or bargain with unions. Another reason was that union men with whom the committee met had no authority to make any hard and fast mediation rules to apply to disputes that might arise.

It is expected at the "town meeting," which will be held at the Civic Auditorium with employer, labor and public represented, that organized labor—both C. I. O. and A. F. of L.—will present what they believe may be working plans for bettering worker-employer relations.

Thus it was that Mr. Lapham offered the plan for a more highly-geared employer bargaining machine that had some authority—such as a City's Labor Council perhaps—in advance of the "town meeting."

Mr. Lapham indicated that some labor leaders might look "upon this idea with suspicion and distrust." But he said it was not based on any plan to fight labor unions nor to break them.

New Siam Progresses in Reforms

Budget balanced and pacts of friendship signed with 12 nations—Treasury aided by taking hundreds of princes off pay lists.

BANGKOK, Siam (AP)—Under the new revolutionary government which succeeded King Prajadhipok's absolutist regime, Siam is making excellent progress. The people are at peace and apparently reasonably contented.

Although Prajadhipok, who is now living quietly in England, is still popular among the masses in Siam, there is no openly expressed desire for his return. The new Constitutional Government seems to have met all the reasonable desires of the people.

It is a new, rejuvenated Siam, stronger, more democratic and independent than ever before, with a liberal Constitution on the European model, enacted in 1932.

The Premier, Col Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena, with the Foreign Minister, Luang Pradit Manudham, and the defense Minister, Col. Luang Pipul Songgram, form a sort of benevolent Triumvirate trusted by the people. The Premier has repeatedly expressed his desire to retire from official life, but in every case the people have urged his retention of office.

Balanced Budget Reported

The Government has balanced the budget. It has instituted numerous reforms in every department of the administration of this country of 16,000,000 persons.

One of the most salutary achievements has been the abolition of hundreds of Princes from Government posts. These royal relatives, often quite incompetent, held office only by reason of their noble birth, and constituted a drain on the State Treasury. They have now been replaced by educated Civil Service employees who receive modest salaries.

Having as its keystone the policy of friendship with all nations, the new government has concluded during the past year no less than 12 treaties with foreign powers. These treaties bind Siam with these powers, not only in peace, friendship and commerce, but abolish extraterritorial rights which some of these powers formerly exercised in Siam under the monarchy.

Full Sovereignty Recognized

Under the new treaties Siam's full sovereignty is recognized as well as her financial jurisdiction over all sources of internal revenue. The right of Siamese Courts to try civil and criminal cases involving foreigners also has been established. Siam's new treaty with the United States covering these points is now awaiting ratification by the United States Senate.

The heavy financial burdens of the people have been relieved by the introduction of co-operative farming societies, somewhat similar to those in India. The chief benefit conferred by these newly-established organizations in Siam rests in the emancipation of the small landowner from the clutches of usurious money-lenders, a condition which is prevalent throughout Siam's predominantly agricultural population.

Under the new system these co-operative societies assume the debts of their members, aid in marketing crops, and are permitted to borrow money at nominal rates of interest from state banks.

In view of the disturbed state of the Orient, the new Government in Siam has found it wise to strengthen its Army, Navy and Air Force, in order to be prepared against any possible invasion.

Liberal Grants for Education

Military expenditures for the current year, however, represent only one fifth of the total national budget, while 11 per cent is devoted to education.

By contrast, Japan during the last several years has allotted more than half its national revenue for war purposes, and only a fraction for education.

Among the various reforms introduced by the new Government in Siam which directly benefit the people, may be included universal education. Because of the high percentage of illiteracy prevailing under the Monarchy, universal suffrage for all Siamese men and women will automatically go into effect after the masses have had the benefits of 10 years of education under the new Constitutional regime.

Schools, including those in rural districts, now require the study of English or French, in addition to the native language. Hundreds of new schools are being built. School-teachers are being trained, and Siam may look forward to a new era of culture and education.

Jungle Areas Opened Up

Coincident with these improvements by the new Government, large areas of heretofore isolated jungle provinces are being opened up to modern trade by extensive road-building. The Government's already excellent railway system is being expanded.

Widespread reforms and improvements have been introduced into the country's agriculture, sanitation, irrigation and medical service. Indeed, it may be said that Siam under the new Government, which is largely run by young men who received their education in the liberal institutions of the United States, England, and France, has made more progress during the past few years than at any period during the past century.

This is the opinion of the majority of Americans and other foreign nationals residing in Siam. A remarkable feature of the sweeping changes made in this Asiatic Country by the new regime, is that they have been achieved with virtually no bloodshed and no disorder.

Green From Publishers

Temple of Dawn Is Bangkok Landmark

Upper Left—Luang Pradist Manudham, Siam's Foreign Minister. Upper Right—Col. Luang Pibul Songgram, Defense Minister. Below—Col. Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena, Premier. The Three Form What Is Described as a Benevolent Triumvirate

Japanese Influence In Siam Minimized

By the Associated Press

Bangkok, Siam

Popular impressions abroad notwithstanding, Japan exercises no more influence on Siam than any other nation.

Here and there, especially in Bangkok, there are small Japanese retail shops and some artisans, but their number is small compared to the number of Chinese in the country. Only one Japanese expert is employed by the Government—in a minor post in the Cotton Experimentation Department—and he is about to return to Tokyo.

On the main street of Bangkok is a shop window bearing the words, "Japanese Trade Mission." Inside a half-dozen Japanese clerks pore over their work. This mission came to Bangkok some time ago when the chances of large trade seemed bright.

But today, because of the rigid boycott of Japanese goods by the large Chinese population, Japan's business has slumped and Siamese predict the mission soon will close up shop.

Lewis Authorizes $50,000 by C. I. O. To Fur Strikers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Authorization by John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, of a $50,000 contribution to aid the strike of 15,000 fur workers here was announced by Irving Potash, Secretary of the Strike Committee of the Furriers' Union here yesterday.

The grant, seen as a further stirring of the already turbulent strike, was described by Mr. Potash as an "initial" allowance. At the same time he indicated that further funds would be granted by the parent labor body "until victory is achieved."

"The Fur Workers' Union has in the past made financial contributions to the Committee for Industrial Organization and to its unions in New York," Mr. Potash said, "and the strikers certainly appreciate the spirit of solidarity and the support of the C. I. O. and its chairman, John L. Lewis, in the present strike of fur workers for job security."

The 14-weeek-old strike, accompanied by many instances of violence, has continued in the face of attempts at settlement by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the State Mediation Board, and the National Labor Relations Board. Arbitration expectations now rest with Dr. Paul Abelson, who has been appointed impartial chairman.

The union demands a 25 per cent wage increase, 30-hour week, and equalization of work throughout the year. Employers declare, however, it is impossible for them to undertake any increased financial burden, due to "disastrous" conditions of the fur market.

Vargas Restates Brazilian Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Behind the spectacular news of the Integralist revolt on May 10, two significant, strong-arm moves have been taken by President Vargas since he returned from his vacation. He reaffirmed his basic policies of the New State in a remarkable press conference, and took firm hold on the State of São Paulo by installing a new administration there.

The Interventor of the State of São Paulo, Dr. Cardoso de Mello Neto, the successor and liberal appointee of the liberal leader, Dr. Armando de Salles Oliveira, was dismissed, and a young physician and industrialist, a leader of the virtually extinct, old guard Republican Party of São Paulo, Dr. Adhemar Pereira de Barros, was put in his place.

A change in the Government of São Paulo was expected, but of all those suggested for the office it was never even hinted that Dr. Adhemar de Barros was being considered. The alleged reason for the change is the President's desire to have a true representative of the New State in the governorship. Dr. Cardoso, the ousted Interventor, was a member of the Constitutional Party which was victorious in the 1934 local elections. The selection of Dr. Adhemar de Barros, however, is something of a mystery, because he was a militant supposed to be extinct, the old headquarters of the P. R. P. as it is known and its erst-while organ, the Correio Paulistano, have heralded the appointment as if it were a party victory.

Dr. Adhemar has nevertheless asserted that he will forget all his party affiliations and govern according to the program of President Vargas, as outlined in the interview given in São Lourenço.

Like Presidential Message

This interview is a new feature in Brazilian life and has all the appearance of the annual message to Congress—and perhaps is intended to take its place, as there is no Congress now. The President spoke on all phases of Brazilian life, recited the accomplishments of the Administration since the coup d'état of Nov. 10, and stated what the program of the future will be.

Several features stand out. Brazil is a real democracy, said President Vargas, but Brazil will not alter its New State in obedience to pressure from the outside. He mentioned communism by name as a menace but made no reference to fascism. He referred to friendship with the American republics, but did not allude to the United States. He talked about economic co-operativism and not of corporativism, as before. He said that Brazil's main problems were the modernization of the equipment of the armed forces and the reorganization of the means of transport of the nation.

The President revealed a keen awareness of what is happening in the nation and of the state of mind of many Brazilians. He answered many questions which were being asked in many parts of the country and laid to rest rumors as to impending changes in the New State.

With respect to foreign affairs President Vargas said: "We have always been a pacific people and we wish to live in good harmony with all peoples. As we do not tolerate interference in our internal matters, we do not establish preferences with respect to our relations. . . . With the American nations, especially, we shall continue to practice a frank and greater policy of rapprochement, going so far as to encourage a continental solidarity even in the field of economic co-operation." He then cited the recent treaties with Bolivia as proofs of this policy.

Regarding Debts

On the question of the foreign debt President Vargas reiterated what he has said before. The suspension of payments was necessary, Brazil still needs foreign capital and as soon as conditions warrant it Brazil will re-examine the whole situation.

President Vargas summed up the reasons for the coup d'état of Nov. 10 as follows:

"The weakness of the parties, regionalist preoccupations, and personal political ambitions were nothing but the expressions of a general and widespread and well-known cause—the exhaustion of the fountains from which should . . . emerge the agents for the transformation of the nation."

Place of the Paulistas

The abrupt removal of Dr. Cardoso de Mello Neto from the Interventorship of São Paulo was a blow to the Paulistas, and was looked upon as a serious error on the part of the President, who since the 1932 revolution has sought to placate the Paulistas. He has always found a "nice" way of dismissing those whom he deemed obstacles to his rule and policies. In this instance, he sent a rather crude letter by the very man who was to take the Interventor's place, asking the latter to step down and make way for the bearer of the note. Inquiries as to the probable reason for this sudden shift met with no success. Three main guesses were the following:

It is believed that Dr. Vargas would like to get rid of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, who, it is said, was supposed to be in conversations with the São Paulo Interventor and that the two were up to something.

A second group asserts that after the return of Gen. Goes Monteiro from Chile and Argentina, where he went on a special diplomatic mission, the General, a close friend and adviser of the President, told him that opinion in these countries was very much against the New State in Brazil. The President, so they say, feeling that Army support needed strengthening, determined to build up popular support by playing ball with a party—theoretically extinct—like the Partido Paulista Republicano and chose Dr. Adhemar de Barros for this purpose.

A third interpretation is, that the President would like to establish military rule in São Paulo and that the appointment of Dr. Adhemar is a transitional measure which enabled the President to get rid of Dr. Cardoso, and to put a henchman in, whom he could replace later on.

Shift of Influence

The actual substitution, and the manner in which it was done, assume great importance in the political life of Brazil, because it was when Provisional President Vargas acted in a similar fashion after the 1930 revolution that opposition to him grew and culminated in the 1932 revolution, which resulted in the constitutionalization of the nation in 1934.

With this power still in its hands, all those who believe that opposition to President Vargas and the New State might conceivably materialize, look to the State of São Paulo to make the first move.

Ickes Married in Ireland

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, surprised the capital today by cabling from Dublin, Ireland, that he had just been married.

The Cabinet officer disclosed through his press chief here that he and Miss Jane Dahlman of Milwaukee, Wis., were married in the Adelaide Road Presbyterian Church at 9 a. m. Dublin time.

Only a few intimates knew Mr. Ickes was gone from Washington; fewer still that he had left the country. He sailed from New York on the French liner Normandie, Wednesday, May 18, but employees in his own press section were under the impression that the Secretary was in his office down the hallway.

The Secretary's bride is a niece of John Cudahy, United States Minister to Dublin, whom she was visiting. She also is the sister of Mrs. Wilmarth Ickes of Winnetka, Ill., widow of the Secretary's step-son.

Mrs. Ickes had been a White House visitor. It was there, friends said, that the widowed Secretary began the friendship that resulted in today's marriage.

Mr. Ickes first wife, the former Anna Wilmarth Thompson, was killed in an automobile accident near Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 31, 1935. They were married in 1911.

Union Label's Part In Industry Shown By Work Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Symbolizing the growing co-operation between business and labor and the worker's recognition that success for his employer means more pay days for him, the American Federation of Labor held its first national exhibition here of some of the products and services its members have a part in producing.

It was the first national Union Label and Industrial Exhibition, and it continued for a week in Music Hall, a large exhibition hall, under the direction of I. M. Ornborn, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the Federation.

Everything from hats to automobiles were included in the show which presented the wares of 200 industries and represented 25 national and international unions. One striking display showed the right and wrong ways to build a house, in a model dwelling of four sections.

"While our first purpose is to reach the vast market of buyers, made up of 25,000,000 persons of union members' families who spend $6,000,000,000 a ear, we hope to impress everyone in this country with the fact that products bearing the union label and services by union labor are American products of the finest craftsmanship," said Mr. Ornburn.

"Although it is a merchandising event, it is significant as a co-operative effort, in which the worker takes the lead to help sell his employer's product. It is a recognition that more is gained by pushing together with the fair employer than by pulling apart."

Alcatraz Escape Thwarted

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24 (AP)—Three of Alcatraz Island's toughest prisoners were in the prison hospital for solitary confinement today through the alertness of a guard who thwarted the second getaway attempt on "the rock" within six months.

Students Get A's And Collect Sodas

CAMDEN, N. J., May 24 (AP)—Teachers in Yorkship Public School found out why their pupils have behaved so well, and a neighborhood druggist ran out of ice cream sodas.

The teachers gave out monthly report cards with a record total of 110 A's in deportment among 250 students.

Then in tens and twenties the students flocked to Charles Balaban's store and demanded he make good his offer of free sodas for all who could win A's in conduct.

"I ran out of ice cream; I ran out of soda; I ran out of glasses; I ran out of straws," Mr. Balaban related, "but still they kept coming."

He said the free soda offer was withdrawn for the future.

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Memorial Day is next Monday, but this Friday is the time to start holidaying at these beachfront hotels. Come down and enjoy breeze-swept hours on the sandy beach, along the gay Boardwalk, and on our long Ocean Decks. Golf, fish, bike, and play tennis. Enter into our entertainments . . . and regale yourself with those famous Chalfonte-Haddon Hall meals! Moderate rates. Restricted clientele.
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Rumanian 'Führer' on Trial Denies Charges of Treason

The News

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 24 (AP)—Iron Guard Chieftain Cornelius Codreanu yesterday made an eight-and-one-half-hour defense plea against the Government's charges of espionage and high treason.

"The Führer of the national youth movement cannot be a traitor," asserted the Fascist leader in a plea to the military tribunal trying him. He protested his innocence against documentary evidence tending to show that he had handed over secret documents to foreign journalists.

He denied a charge that he had spent a small fortune in building up his now outlawed Iron Guard political organization with the view to overthrowing the Government.

More than 1,000 of his followers were arrested in a wholesale roundup on April 21 when the Government asserted it discovered a plot to capture King Carol and set up a Fascist State.

Mr. Codreanu was serving a six-months prison sentence in connection with that reported plot when the treason accusation was placed against him on May 6.

The state today disclosed a letter in which it said Mr. Codreanu had sought German help to make Rumania a Nazi country in 1939.

The letter was read at a secret session last night of the military tribunal. It was said to have been signed by the Iron Guard chieftain, but he denied all knowledge of it.

The letter, addressed to the German National Socialist Party, demanded material and moral support for the Iron Guards. In exchange, it promised that as soon as Rumania became a Nazi nation the Iron Guard would conclude a political and economic treaty with Germany.

Mr. Codreanu denied ordering his followers to commit acts of terrorism and explained he had founded youth organizations for school children to save them from Bolshevist influence.

Asked to name donors who, he said, helped the Iron Guards on many occasions, Mr. Codreanu answered he had destroyed all records to spare his supporters trouble.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—One of the main activities of Rumania's royal dictatorship at present seems to be suppressing the "Iron Guards."

Since their leader, Capt. Cornelius Codreanu, along with many of his followers, have been placed under arrest, almost daily the Rumanian papers have published detailed accounts of the organization's terroristic plans. By these press exposures the Government is trying to convince the nation of how great the danger of the Iron Guards was and from how great a disaster the police have saved Rumania.

That the Iron Guards formed a revolutionary movement has long been known. Most of its activities were not secret. It had a party headquarters, a daily press, and several public enterprises. It proclaimed, far and wide, that it planned to establish a dictatorship, openly threatened its enemies with dire punishment and boasted that it had "killers" at its disposal. It even sent insolent letters to statesmen and to King Carol. Most important of all, at certain periods it was favored and even supported by the police. So its actions were by no means unknown and nothing startling has been brought to light. What was new was that King Carol suddenly decided to crush it.

This course had its natural causes. King Carol did not want a group of fanatical young patriots to dictate to him. Furthermore, he did not wish to see inexperienced, self-confident extremists seize control of such delicate and vital institutions as Rumania's economic system or its foreign relations. If Captain Codreanu, on seizing power, should suddenly dispossess all Jews, lay hands on all foreign enterprises and form an alliance with Reichsführer Hitler, that might bring ruin to the State. Rumania's ethnical, economic, and diplomatic situation needs to be handled with care. And King Carol himself wanted to do the handling.

How successfully he can crush his rival remains to be seen. The radical movements are not exclusively an invention of Captain Codreanu himself. It is the only channel of expression and of political activity for aggressive Rumanian youth. The Rumanian masses cannot be expected to sleep on forever. A greater Rumania has been built, a national impulse has been released, a generation of young people has passed through the schools, the sons and daughters of peasants have prepared themselves to be somebody, and must they now repose in idleness and resignation?

The force that sent American pioneers west, that impelled Britishers to settle a quarter of the world and enabled Benito Mussolini to build an empire works also in Rumania and cannot be entirely smothered.

But that is what King Carol appears to be trying to do. And if his police paint Captain Codreanu as a bold revolutionist, that picture may arouse sympathy rather than horror. Every party is outlawed. Every political movement is suppressed. The Government has assumed the power of dispossessing every Rumanian citizen whom it considers undesirable and has even ordered that Rumanians shall not talk politics in public places.

A man may be deprived of his house for whispering over a cafe table that he disapproves of the new taxes. Reaction to such repression seems certain even if its present expression, the Iron Guard, remains suppressed.

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Kansas City Fraud Drive Nearing End

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24 (AP)—The Government drive against 257 persons indicted for the 1936 vote fraud scandals here was carried within sight of a clean docket by mass pleas and rapid sentences involving 52 defendants.

The cases of only about 12 persons remained to be disposed of after Judge Albert L. Reeves handled a "field day" in his Court and declared, in passing sentences, that only "minions and puppets" were receiving the punishment.

The sentences ranged up to seven months in jail and the fines up to $1,000.

The pleas brought the Government score, as yet unbroken by an acquittal, to 63 convictions, 32 pleas of guilty, and 142 of no contest.

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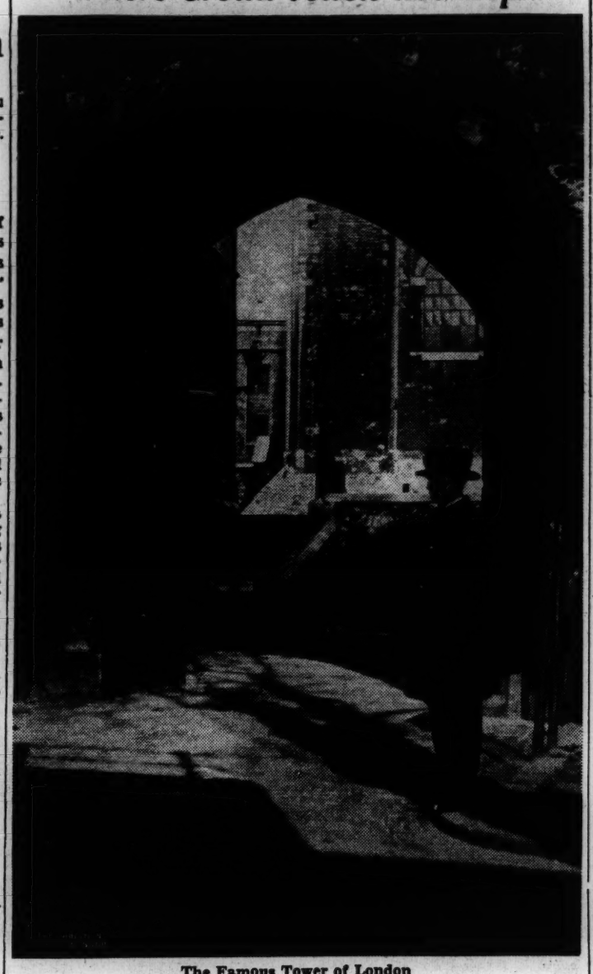

The Famous Tower of London
Looking Through One of the Gateways

Keys to the Tower of London

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—A new constable of the Tower of London, Sir Claud Jacob, received the golden keys today in a pageant-like ceremony. His responsibility is heavy, since the priceless crown jewels of Great Britain are guarded in the old tower.

The historic tower was closed to the public today and only a few privileged guests saw the time-honored ceremony, which consisted of the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Cromer, turning the keys over to Sir Claud.

After the royal warrant of appointment was read, troops presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. The tower still is listed as a royal residence, although it no longer is used for that purpose.

The appointment of a new Constable and presentation to him of the Keys to the Tower, where among other things the Crown jewels are stored, recalls that the famous landmark was once a fortress, then a royal residence, and afterward a state prison. It is now an arsenal and a garrison occupies it. To the visitor, however, it is one of England's most interesting museums.

Jews in Business in Germany Face Confiscatory Inventory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The days of the Jew in German business are numbered.

Such is the only interpretation which authoritative circles here frankly place upon the recent decree of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, demanding that the Jews throughout Germany and Austria must present an inventory of their property, at home and abroad, by June 30th.

The new inventory of property must be made by all Jews having more than 5,000 reichsmarks ($2,000 at $1=RM 2.50). What is to follow this step has not yet been officially announced, but that it will amount to confiscation in actual practice is generally acknowledged.

Theoretically, the Jew will not be compelled to sell (according to present information), but it is generally considered probable that he will see that "it is to his advantage" to do so. Total receipts from such sales will reach the former owner not in cash, but to a large percentage, in some kind of State bonds, which may later be discountable or transferable here in Germany, but certainly not abroad.

The Jew will therefore have to be content to live on the interest from such bonds and from the small amount of property or cash which will still be left to him. Since the purchase money for the State bonds will find its way sooner or later, directly or indirectly, into finances for the Four Year Plan, the contention that the Jew must make his contribution toward the "common good" will be justified, according to Party circles.

The number of Jews who will really be well off at the end of the present action will certainly be very small indeed. As for the Jewish small trader there seems here nothing for him but to form a new proletariat.

The only solution of any value would be for Jews to find a home elsewhere. There is no room for them in Germany or Austria, and most of the surrounding states have already taken as many emigrants as they can absorb. The difficulty, of course, is that they are allowed to take only a very small proportion of their wealth out of the Country, when they are willing to emigrate.

But that the extremists hope that other peoples will find a home for the German Jews is clear from the leading article in this week's "Das Schwarze Corps," organ of the Blackshirts (SS), in which it is said among other things: "For an alien people which hates us, which will not lead its own life as a racial minority but like a parasite desires to be active in the national body of economic life, there is no place in German lands. We simply do not desire to have the Jews among us—that is all. Our right is the right of the home. We show the door to unwanted guests and have no reason to conduct endless and useless debates as to the why and wherefore (of our action)."

The same article which carried the title, "Now we really mean it," concludes with the words: "The great twilight of the Jews is at hand. . . . Now they realize that it is serious. May we express the hope that at last they will shake off the dust of this land, which has become inhospitable to them?"

The situation for the Jews in Germany will in some ways not come as so great a shock as to those in Austria, especially in Vienna where nearly 30 per cent of the population could be classed as Jewish according to the Nuremberg Laws. But that the National Socialists are determined to make the Austrian capital a "German" city there need be no doubt, cost what it may in economic loss or in human suffering.

This new decree also applies to foreign Jews having property in the Greater Germany. What foreign governments will have to say in this matter remains to be seen. But it is clear that two countries like the United States and the British Empire, where a man whatever his race or religion is a citizen of equal rights with any other, the problem will appear rather differently than to this State where the Jew is only a "subject" to be got rid of as quickly as possible.

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Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district Bolton Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle etc.

Czechs Credit England for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

cause—knowing what it would mean for themselves if the Sudeten areas should become the theater of conflict. Moreover Herr Henlein's London conversations a week earlier certainly opened his eyes as to English opinion of things in Central Europe and to what Britain will do in "certain circumstances."

If formerly there was uncertainty as to whether the Czechs would defend themselves, the Sudeten Germans this week end saw within their own territory an efficient and quiet organization of Government forces which would leave no one blind to the fact that Czechoslovakia's military authority—and particularly secret service—was not to be caught napping.

The contrast between European tension on the one hand and the calm with which the citizens of this country, whether Czech, German, or other nationality, went through this last week end also raises the hope of peaceful developments in Central Europe.

England's Attitude Emphasized

It is hardly necessary to state, however, the importance of England's decisive attitude in Central Europe developments of the past week end or of the appreciation with which it has been accepted here. England has, according to many observers, regained its prestige among the smaller states of Central Europe and the consequences may well extend far beyond Czechoslovakia into the Balkans and East Europe.

England, it is maintained here, has shown Reichsführer Hitler that it is determined to stand for peace and that it is even prepared to face the extremest consequences—war—should necessity demand. This is something absolutely new to the Sudeten Germans, for example, who had been encouraged to believe that England was absolutely uninterested in Central Europe and it will take Herr Henlein some time to reorientate himself to the new idea. But it has certainly driven a number of extremists among the Sudeten Germans into the background, momentarily at any rate.

Breathing Time Afforded

The present time has been interpreted here as a breathing space and much will depend upon how it is utilized. The problems which lie at the root of trouble have not been solved, but a distinct advance has been made in that instead of permanent crisis developing from present misunderstanding the parties have again been brought to the discussion tables. Reason takes the place of unreason.

Dr. Joseph Kalfus, Minister of Finance, in a radiocast last night declared there was no cause for anxiety regarding the financial and econmoic situation and that no extraordinary measures will be necessary. He appealed to the public to realize that calm is the best friend of economic and financial development.

Thousands of thrifty Czech citizens carried their money back to their savings banks. The Finance Ministry admitted that while the public had shown commendable calm during the week-end crisis, many persons had tried to play safe Saturday morning by drawing out their money from the banks.

The newspapers meanwhile splashed an abundance of encouraging news on their front pages. They emphasized:

1. That France had given assurances that its "automatic" support would be forthcoming in the event Czechoslovakia is invaded.
2. That Great Britain is standing solidly behind France.
3. That Moscow intends to fulfill its obligation of aid under the Czechoslovak-Soviet pact and has so informed Warsaw.
4. That Konrad Henlein had rushed back to Prague by airplane and was conferring with Premier Hodza, with prospects of reaching a compromise on the question of autonomy for Czechoslovakia's Germans.
5. That German troops are beginning to move away from the frontier.

Following the reports German troops were departing, a border guard at the Polish-Czechoslovak frontier reported Polish troops from the Poznan Garrison, which had been concentrated near the frontier, were beginnig to withdraw.

Lupine Makes Bid for Honor

By Pacificus

This column on April 30 was given over to comments on the flora of the Pacific Northwest, It contained the statement, "Washington's State flower is the tall, luxuriant rhododendron. This plant, however, grows only in the deep forest. A flower much more unique to the State is the fireweed, so abundant it never has received the place it deserves." Now comes a letter from the Greencliffs Bird Sanctuary, in the upper Snoqualmie Valley, suggesting there is still another flower which has a claim on the affections of Washingtonians and which was a candidate for the office of State flower many years ago when the appointment was made.

Another Candidate

"The exotic rhododendron," writes Mrs. Dairy A. Fraser, "was a poor choice. You evidently did not know that it is to be found growing in its wild state in only a very small area: the Port Townsend region—really, just the northeast tip of the Olympic Peninsula not much farther west than Discovery Bay, down Hoods Canal for some distance, perhaps its entire length, and a few stands on Whidby Island." This beautiful "rose tree," according to this informant, was not native to the east side of Puget Sound—though of course it now thrives in a wide area. Mrs. Fraser recalls that she was residing in Spokane Falls at the time of the Chicago World's Fair in the gay nineties, when the choice of the State flower was made, and that the people of eastern Washington were in favor of bestowing this honor on the lupine.

Lovely Lupine

"I still think," she continues, "that the lupine should have been chosen, as some variety of this lovely plant grows in every blessed life zone of our Washington. Consider how it blues the shores at near sea level; it follows the course of rivers; it is a carpet of blue and mauve in the pine woods; it takes tall forms on the prairie, and adds to the picture in the high alpine meadows of Mount Rainier. Climb higher and you will find the exquisite gem, the tiny Lyallii, growing at the last reaches of vegetation in the Arctic zone."

Ideal State Flower

The letter Pacificus has been quoting makes a strong case for the lupine, and it makes almost as strong a case for the fireweed when it describes this plant as "nature's merciful scarf thrown over a devastated landscape in the wake of highrigging 'logger offers.'" But the fact remains the rhododendron is the Washington State flower, and the flower and the State have become inextricably associated in the thought of many persons.

The question arises whether a plant is disqualified as the representative of a State when it is native only to a small area in that State. Many would say this does not matter, if the flower, is or was, indigenous to that State and to no other. It is not easy to find a plant that is indigenous to only one State, and yet grows in all parts of that State—although this would be the ideal arrangement for a state flower.

Far be it from Pacificus to set himself up as a judge on this important question. All he knows is that, every time he sees a rhododendron in blossom, he envies the State of Washington.

Plea for Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Development of an appreciation of art, whether by way of a national theater, symphony music or a way of laying out streets and gardens—an appreciation that would create discontent with anything in the nature of an ugly environment, was urged by Arthur Lismer, educational supervisor of the Toronto Art Gallery, in an address before the seventh annual convention here of the Associated High School Boards of Ontario.

France Starts Works Program

PARIS, May 24 (AP)—France embarked today on a three-year public works program aimed at speeding up industrial production.

Premier Daladier also pushed through a measure changing the 40-hour week.

The Cabinet's report to President Lebrun on the decree laws said they would not change the "principle" of the 40-hour week. It said they provided:

1. That hours lost through a "collective interruption" of work could be covered by a later increase in working hours.
2. That supplementary hours for "extraordinary" increase in labor hours might be authorized either in a branch of a certain industry or throughout France by the Minister of Labor.

One of 53 new decrees approved by the Cabinet permitted employers to make up seasonal shutdowns and dull production periods by extending the hours of work when business permits.

President Lebrun, meeting with the Cabinet, endorsed its plan to spend 11,000,000,000 francs (about $304,000,000) for public works to be started at once.

Officials said the public works plan provided for payment of 6,000,000,000 francs to municipalities and 5,000,000,000 francs directly for public works to be started at once and finished by 1940.

It was the second series of decrees adopted by Premier Daladier's Government under emergency powers granted to deal with France's economic and financial troubles.

The first raised taxes to relieve the French Treasury.

Help for Northern Rhodesia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Expansion of Northern Rhodesia's social services, with the help of grants from the British Treasury, is urged in the report of the Economic Commission of Inquiry set up by the Colonial Secretary in 1937 at the request of the Northern Rhodesia Government.

The Protectorate's fortunes depend almost entirely upon the activity of the copper market. Since copper is a mineral subject to violent changes in price, the revenue obtained by the Government varies greatly from year to year.

The royalties from the mineral production belong not to the Government but to the British South Africa Company. The Government also only receives a portion of the income tax paid by mining companies, since these have had their headquarters in London.

The Commission found all Northern Rhodesia's social services in a very backward condition and recommends immediate reforms and expansions.

"The best way of helping the country would be," the report declares, "to give an assurance that depressions on the copper market and consequent short-falls of revenue would not be allowed to hamper the necessary expansion.

"The Government should not be compelled to reduce the provision for the essential social services as it was in 1932, and such assistance should be given by the British Treasury as would render this course unnecessary.

"This assistance," it is added, "should take the form of grants and not of recoverable loans."

Office Unionization Aim

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Convention delegates of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, voted here to organize insurance, financial, and social service workers. Before adjourning there five-day conventon, the delegates re-elected Lewis Merrill of New York to the Presidency.

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Defense Ministry In Mexico Takes Uprising Calmly

MEXICO, D. F., May 24 (AP)—A competent neutral military observer said today the Cardenas Government apparently was not "taking very seriously" Gen. Saturnino Cedillo's uprising in San Luis Potosi.

Defense Minister officials—the few not on vacation—showed only desultory interest in dispatches from the war zone, this source said, and were described as feeling President Cardenas was merely "playing safe" in concentrating six infantry battalions, seven cavalry regiments, 18 warplanes and other units in the State.

Dispatches filtering through military channels yesterday indicated that Gen. Genovevo Rivas Guillen, State Military Commander, was using planes for the first time to bomb rebel concentrations operating in scattered areas.

But the effects of the bombardments about Cardenas, Las Tablas and Canoas were not revealed.

Persons familiar with the geography of San Luis Potosi and adjoining states expressed the belief that General Cedillo, reported yesterday to have set up headquarters at Montebello, about eight miles east of his captured estate, Las Palomas, would move slowly eastward toward the wilder country around Morelos Viejos on the Mexico-Laredo Highway.

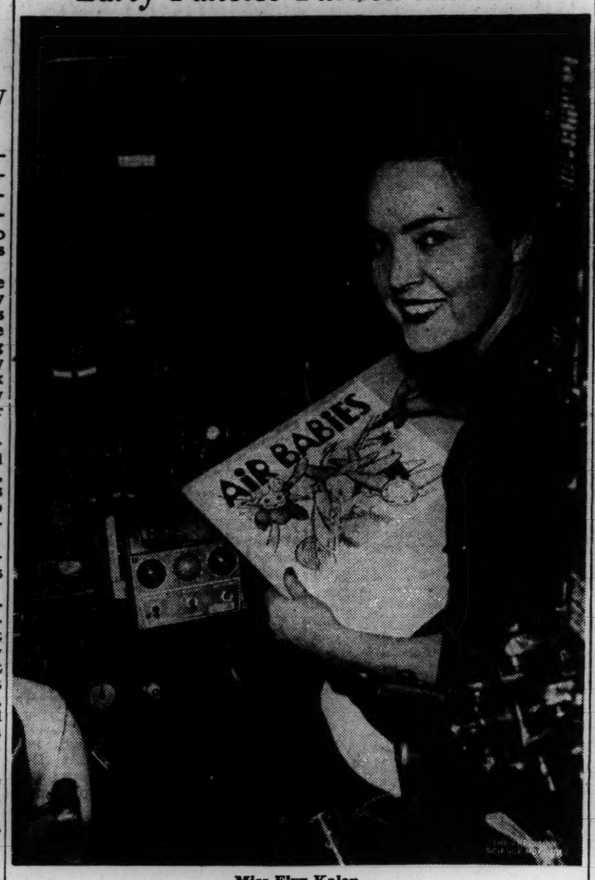
Water, cattle and game are to be had there in abundance, it was said, and with the rainy season approaching, General Cedillo might hold out for months—as he did for years against Carranza.

Meanwhile, Rutilio Alamilla Valdes, Secretary of State of San Luis Potosi, who fled the Capital of that State Saturday night, was arrested here when police gained access to the house where he was hiding by posing as a mailman.

Alamilla served under Gov. Mateo Hernandez Netro, who also fled Saturday night.

Before leaving, Hernandez Netro named Miguel Alvarez Acosta, Chief Justice of the State Superior Court, to succeed him.

Early Fancies Turned Airward



Miss Elvy Kalep
Flier, With Her Book on Sky-Sailing for Little Folks

Child Taught by Toy and Book To Aspire to Travel in Plane

News in Aviation

Miss Elvy Kalep, a woman pioneer for aviation in her own Estonia, wanted to make air travel seem as natural to children as walking. So she decided to recount the adventures of "Speedy" and "Happy Wings," two irrepressible air children, in a book called "Air Babies." With "Gertie Glider," another character she invented, these children soar through the pages of a very decorative book considering that Miss Kalep never had a drawing lesson.

Miss Kalep's book attracted the attention of United Air Lines, who engaged her to devise lectures, toys and games to make women and children air-minded. One result was that an Akron rubber company made up her "air babies" into rubber dolls and boys' and girls' flying suits were designed with "air babies" on their shoulders.

Her aviation primer for small children came as a result of seeing Department of Commerce figures reporting that 10,000 children flew the air lines in 1936 and 15,000 in 1937. These actual "air babies" convinced her of the need to keep America's young crop air-minded.

Miss Kalep is an air baby herself, for she flew when still a very young girl in Estonia. It was while she was bob-sledding at St. Moritz, a sport she considers more hazardous than flying, that she met Anthony Fokker, airplane designer, who persuaded her that flying was a much more interesting sport for girls.

She went to Holland and became a voluntary pilot for the Royal Dutch Air Lines between Amsterdam and Cairo. She has about 380 hours as a pilot, though she now does most of her flying on the commercial air lines.

In 1917, while visiting an uncle in Petrograd, Miss Kalep was plunged into the Russian revolution, was imprisoned by the Bolsheviks, and eventually escaped to the United States. In 1932, she was all set to become the first woman to fly the Atlantic solo, and met Miss Amelia Earhart, while shopping around for a plane. When Miss Earhart flew the Atlantic in 1932, Miss Kalep gave up her ambition and went into aviation educational work among women and children.

Before Miss Earhart left on her last world flight, she gave Miss Kalep a photograph and a written introduction to her book, lamenting the lack of aviation literature for the very young, and commending Miss Kalep's work.

British Lead in Air Mail

Britain has set a new high mark for the transport of air mail.

Figures now available for the first quarter of 1938 show that 212 tons of letters were carried into and out of Southampton by Imperial Airways flying-boats operating on Empire routes.

This is more than twice the amount carried by air into and out of America, Britain's nearest rival, during all 12 months of 1937.

In the first quarter of this year, 97 tons, approximately 6,500,000 letters, were carried on the India, Malaya, Australia route, while 115 tons, more than 7,500,000 letters, were carried on the African service.

The greater African total is accounted for by the fact that surcharge on that route was discontinued last year, whereas the non-surcharge scheme was not brought into operation on the India route until February, this year.

Surcharge is still payable on mails to Australia and China. When these countries come into the "all-up" scheme (all first class mail carried by air), the total of mails carried is expected to jump still higher.

Capt. A. C. Read, U. S. N., who commanded the Navy's NC-4 in the first transatlantic hop in 1919, said that the day of spectacular airplane flights is over.

Just 19 years after the flight, Captain Read, now assistant chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, mused over the old days. Enthusiasm for aviation which his flight precipitated nearly petered out, when Lindbergh's flight in 1927 gave it new impetus.

Captain Read, according to the Associated Press, attributes the NC-4 flight to the fact that the World War had just ended and people wanted to think about other things. This and other flights which followed immediately were made chiefly to show that such things could be done.

The NC-4 is today stored at Norfolk, Va., except the hull and one engine, which are in the Smithsonian Institution. The ship was last assembled for the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1926.

Within the metal cavern of the Douglas factory at Santa Monica, Calif., the four-motored super-airliner DC-4 has completed a theoretical flight thrice around the world before it rolls out for its first actual takeoff this week.

Hydraulic jacks, steel towers and a million pounds of lead bars applied with mathematical precision have reproduced the tremendous stresses and strains DC-4 will meet above the clouds.

Mechanics are putting the finishing touches on the 42-passenger, 32-ton sky giant, for which five airlines pooled their technical knowledge and experience. Special tests were designed, because the transport's 139-foot wingspread and great bulk made ordinary methods impossible.

For 100,000 engineering hours, the DC-4 was thumped, twisted, pushed and overloaded. More than 50 "landings" were made by dropping the main wheels and the nose wheel of the "tricycle" landing gear with terrific speed and force.

Experts watched for the slightest defect, and found none.

Democracy 'Based on Faith'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—"There is only one thing that counts in a democracy and that is to be convinced that there is a possibility of living in accordance with Truth or God, whichever term you prefer. . . . Democracy is based on faith. . . . We are living in a world that is infinite. It is our business to get in with the infinite."

These were the conclusions of Dr. Edgar E. Robinson, Margaret Byrne Professor of American History, and head of the History Department and of Independent Study at Stanford University, in his address on "Living Democracy" before the Third Stanford Student Leadership Institute here recently.

Dr. Robinson stressed that it was the duty of every individual in a democracy to examine every proposal and every person making the proposal with a critical eye. He declared that student leaders should ask themselves what they can leave their university to make it a better functioning democracy.

"You must think in terms of the future," he said.

Dr. Robinson declared that democracy was taken for granted at the outset of the foundation of Stanford University.

"It was felt that everyone had an equal opportunity to succeed, that one with ability would get his due.

"Democracy has never before been so completely on trial as it is today, and certainly no one would contend that democracy is safe today."

"We must substitute a blind faith in democracy with a working living democracy. Democracy does not mean counting votes, nor preparing a given political program. Democracy, if it lives, must be a way of life, an all-pervading social democracy of thought and action," he asserted.

Spain's Children Need Help; U. S. Envoy Joins Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—An eloquent plea for succor to the children of Spain in their grave need was broadcast to the American people by Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador to Spain and Honorary Chairman of the Spanish Child Welfare Association of America, from the American Embassy at San Jean de Lub, France, last night over a national radio network. The Ambassador said, in part:

"We may differ over the merits of the conflict, but among men and women who are not counterfeits of humanity, there can be but one opinion on the suffering of a million children who are the innocent victims behind the lines.

"For more than a century, we can probably boast that never have we turned a deaf ear to human suffering anywhere in all the world. In the light of this record many have been puzzled to note how little in comparison we have done for the children of Spain. I have no doubt that in the beginning there may have been some fear that our policy of neutrality was involved, but Secretary Hull has publicly announced that this policy is in no sense involved in serving the ends of humanity. So no one can excuse an indifference to the urgent need of Spain on the ground that in this war indifference is opposed by the policy of neutrality. . . . There is no neutrality where there is humanity.

"Scores of thousands of children of tender age are slowly starving.

"Here let me pay tribute to the American Quakers who have been working inconspicuously and effectively in Spain for more than a year. They were the first in the field and they have planted the banner of American humanity among the ruins and they have rendered notable service that Spaniards never will forget."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An intimate picture of the blight which the Spanish war is spreading upon Spain's children and guiltless civilians—those who are the hope for a future of reconstruction and peace—and a statement of the imperative need for emergency relief, are submitted to the people of the United States by the American Friends Service Committee and the American Unitarian Association in a report issued jointly.

Two expert social workers, Alfred W. Jones and Mary Carter Jones, were sent through Spain to gauge the extent of the emergency behind the lines. As part of the Frends Service Committee organization, which has agents laboring against heavy odds in Loyalist and Franco territory alike, their analysis was strictly non-partisan and designed to present facts in the crisis of human life behind the lines. Following are salient portions of their report:

Milk Is Needed

"It is impossible to obtain meat. Bread is strictly rationed and the one-dish meal once a day seldom varies, at one time rice, at another potatoes or beans. Now that everything else has been eaten, the potatoes which should have lasted through the winter are being used. The prospect for the future is too terrible to contemplate unless aid can be sent from abroad.

"The greatest need is milk for the children. In many cases they can be saved only by a decent diet. But in one colony of 225 in which there are 135 children under 14, there were only five cans of condensed milk a day, the four cows allotted to the colony having had to be killed. Milk for the children is the imperative need.

"The great majority of refugees have been able to bring no clothing with them except what they wore, and no blankets.

Refugee Problem

"Of all the cities of Loyalist Spain, Murcia is the least accessible to enemy planes. Within a radius of three miles it has a normal population of about 150,000 inhabitants..

"The population has been swollen by some 20,000 refugees, the majority of whom are from Malaga. Following a short nightmare period in Almeria, they were distributed throughout the countryside and a considerable number were sent to Murcia since it is the largest city of the district. Once in Murcia they were assigned to the various refuges set aside for their use. One of these is a large unfinished building originally intended to be a factory, and which might be expected to house 500 persons. Nine thousand refugees were crowded in at first.

Continuous Hunger

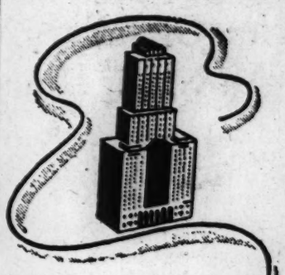
"There is continuous hunger. The local committee in Murcia can supply only one meal a day, usually of boiled beans, supplied day after day, without variety and without the olive oil upon which the people depend. The other requirements which are now being partially met are clothing, soap, hospitalization, additional food, some life outside of the refuges for the children, and workshops, both to provide occupations and goods. . . .

"The opening of the first 'Gota de Leche' (Drop of Milk) took place during the summer in Murcia, in connection with a local mothers' and children's welfare clinic. Similar canteens have now opened in Alicante and Almeria.

Clothing Needed

"Clothing has also been given out, as much as has been sent from the United States, most of it having come from the North American Committee. But this is not nearly enough to meet the barest needs.

"Additional food for the half-starving refugees is one of the things with which the Quakers concerned themselves first. Everyone now receives a cup of chocolate and a piece of bread for breakfast. The supplies now enable them to give something to children six years and less. We were present the first time an extra afternoon meal, consisting of thick stewed prunes and bread, was given out to children of six and under. Mothers were fighting for their children, pushing them to the front while the meal was being prepared; older children were fighting for their little brothers and sisters."



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The service our *products* give is just as important as the service rendered by our dealers. Amoco-Gas, the original special motor fuel, has been rendering a service per dollar that has never been equalled by any other motor fuel or gasoline. Orange American Gas has set a new measure of service for regular gasolines.

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American Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA

New Deal Eyes New Hampshire, Moves in House to Oust Jenks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—The political pot is on the boil again, and few events in Washington do not have some campaign-year motives attached. There are three or four outstanding indications today:

1. House Democrats, it is charged are planning to unseat Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire and put in his place Alphonse Roy (D) who has contested for the seat ever since the elections of 1936. Action is imminent now, it is charged, because to put Mr. Roy in the House is expected to make certain that New Hampshire's important French-Canadian vote will go to Democratic candidates in November. Were Mr. Jenks allowed to remain in position, it was feared this vote would be lost to hard-pressed Senator Fred H. Brown (D) running for re-election.

2. More and more New Dealers are opposing conservative Democrats in the steady stream of decisive primaries which are taking place between now and September. In many cases, these contests will be more important than the November elections. The latest candidate Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard of the Colorado Supreme Court, who has announced against Senator Alva B. Adams, also a Democrat, but one who has been opposed or lukewarm on a number of New Deal measures.

3. Analysis of the Oregon primary, results of which were not definitely known until late last Saturday, indicate that while the victory of New Dealer Henry L. Hess over Gov. Charles H. Martin is nothing to boast about, the narrow margin may have been decided by President Roosevelt's indirect intervention.

Jenks Faces Ouster

Mr. Jenks has been holding one of the two New Hampshire House seats ever since an immediate controversy over the November, 1936, balloting indicated a tie vote. He has been drawing salary and participating in decisive votes, being tentatively seated by the House itself. Now, however, it is possible he will be thrown out after a recommendation from a majority of the House Committee on Elections.

That means that his opponent, Alphonse Roy, would get the $20,000 salary due for two years' service in the House which he has not served. The money would make a convenient nest egg with which to run for the next term of Congress. But a signal favor to a member of the French-Canadian community in New Hampshire is counted on by Democrats to have an important effect on the New Hampshire Gubernatorial and senatorial contests. Republicans had marked down the seat held by Senator Brown as an almost certain gain in November. They pointed to the election of Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) in 1936, and of a Republican Governor, as a sign the State would go Republican in 1938. Representative Charles W. Tobey, (R) already has begun a vigorous campaign for the Republican nomination in the primaries which do not come until Sept. 13. He was expected to run well, if nominated, and in the little books of the Republican National Committee his election was virtually taken for granted.

Boomerang Feared

Now, however, Democrats indicate they will not lose New Hampshire lightly, and are calling on the entire Party majority in the House to back them up by unseating Mr. Jenks and installing Mr. Roy. Among political observers, however, these tactics are somewhat questioned. It is felt that most impartial outsiders, and especially the bulk of the citizens of New Hampshire, feel that Mr. Jenks was elected fairly and squarely, even if a fiasco did hold up his seating for some time. They believe, therefore, that to oust him now by a partisan vote might act as a boomerang, and despite the French-Canadian vote sweep the Republican candidates into office in November.

Roosevelt Support

By virtue of President Roosevelt's indirect indorsement of Mr. Hess in Oregon, the issue came to be one of New Deal versus conservative Democrat. In reality, Oregon observers think, it should never have been so wide. Governor Martin has, it is true, taken several outspoken digs at the National Administration. Yet the power policy that he advocated for Bonneville Dam—which, with Senator Charles L. McNary (R) he personally promoted—is now being followed by J. D. Ross, the Administrator, and Governor Martin's attitude toward labor was not one of general hostility, but criticism of "labor racketeers." Nevertheless, a pro- and anti-New Deal issue was made, the White House lent its support to Mr. Hess at the last moment, and he came through.

'Road of Tomorrow' for World's Fair

Wide World

Ford Building and Elevated Ramps for New York Exhibition in 1939
Foundation Work Has Been Completed Already and Erection of Main Structure Is Now Under Way

Harlan Coal Firms Begin Defense

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., May 24—Charles I. Dawson, Former Federal Judge, today opened the defense of Harlan County's coal companies, their officials, and their deputy sheriffs against a Government charge of conspiracy to deny labor the right to organize after a withdrawal from the ranks of the defendants which had come as a complete surprise yesterday and upset the progress of this important trial.

Defense attorneys twice yesterday asked for adjournments in order to redraw their plans and strategy in the face of a plea of "nolo contendere" by the Clover Splint Coal Company, one of 20 coal companies involved in the case. Their difficulties were complicated by the fact that Armstrong R. Matthews, Superintendent of the Clover Splint, held to his personal plea of "not guilty" after his company had changed its plea to one which means it will not fight the case, although it can be either acquitted or convicted on the basis of subsequent evidence.

Suspicion was rife in defense circles that some "deal" involving the influence of John L. Lewis was behind the changed plea. Clover Splint has come to terms with the United Mine Workers of America since the incidents which involved it in the present trial took place

Whatever the internal difficulties, they were apparently adjusted during the recess and overnight agreement had been reached among all the defense lawyers on the line of argument to be pursued and when Court opened this morning Judge Dawson began his initial presentation of the defense case.

Accent Helps Dawson

He told the jury, and repeated over and over again in an accent familiar to their ears, that it is no concern of their whether murder was committed in Harlan County, or kidnaping, or waylaying on the highway or kidnaping. He denied that the defendants in the case had any connection with such events. But if they had he insisted that such charges could be tried only in the State courts as they violated only State law, not Federal law.

He told the jury that the Harlan County Coal Operators Association had been formed to protect the Harlan coal field from unscrupulous competition by companies in older coal fields and not, as the prosecution contends, primarily to deny labor its right to organize.

He asserted that actually the members of the Association on trial here tried repeatedly to deal with their own workers, but were frustrated by outside organizers. He said their objection was never to unionism but always to the closed shop.

Judge Dawson's address had been awaited with great interest. It is apparent that he himself is a major asset to the defense. He is a Kentuckian and his speech is familiar to the jury. He could easily have been Will Rogers' double in Hollywood and gives the appearance of possessing that shrewd common sense which Will Rogers exemplified to the American movie public.

"I don't care," he said, "if the record is filled with evidence of interference with union organizers who are not employees of a company. The law does not protect the organizers. What may have happened to them makes no difference in this case. The Government says the conspiracy was directed at the employees."

Judge Dawson's presentations clarified defense strategy. The purpose clearly is to attempt to show that it was "foreign" labor interference which stirred up all Harlan's troubles and that Harlan's behavior was resentment against outside interference in its own affairs, never interference with its own.

His leading opponent on the Government side is obviously at a disadvantage with his Connecticut Yankee speech which is plainly strange to the jury.

Trial Gets Under Way

Judge Dawson's address got the trial finally under way after a succession of delays lasting over a week. Last week was taken up in selecting 12 jurors. Yesterday morning saw two alternates picked with relative ease and the opening address of the prosecution. Just before Brien McMahon, Assistant United States Attorney General and chief prosecutor, made his address, the Clover Splint attorney announced the changed plea. As soon as Mr. McMahon sat down Judge Dawson asked adjournment until four o'clock. At four o'clock the jury filed into the oval court room of the Federal Building in this small agricultural county seat and the court prepared to hear the defense. But again Judge Dawson asked an adjournment. This time until this morning.

The double adjournment was indicative of the disturbance which the Clover Splint changed plea made in defense plans. According to other members of the defense legal staff it came as an entire surprise. It was the second development to whittle down the ranks of the defense. Previously the Government had withdrawn its charges against the Black Mountain Corporation, a Company whose mine is so near the Clover Splint mine that in the early days of Harlan labor troubles the two shared and paid for a single deputy sheriff between them.

Withdrawal of Crime?

The maneuver of Clover Splint presumably removes from this immediate trial jurisdiction one of the more lurid crimes alleged against Harlan companies and their notorious deputies. According to testimony presented last year before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, Howard R. Williams, former officer of the local union at the Clover Splint mine, was kidnapped on the night of Sept. 25, 1935, after six deputy sheriffs had been called in by Mr. Matthews "to keep the peace." A strike had broken out three days before, and the Company had finally decided to reopen the mine in defiance of the strike.

Ben Unthank, one of the Deputies cited in the indictment and now on trial here as a participant in the alleged general conspiracy, was named by Mr. Williams as the leading kidnapper. Another defendant Deputy, Lee Fleenor, was at one time employed by the Clover Splint as its private peace officer. He parted company with Clover Splint "very suddenly" in April, 1934, however, when he was arrested "on a charge of murder in the courthouse." He was convicted on this charge and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary. Previous to his employment by Clover Splint he had been indicted twice for "murder" and once for "malicious shooting."

Streamlined 'Job' Planned by Ford For N. Y. Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An ultrastreamlining job for 1939 has been announced by the Ford Motor Company—not in the 1939 model Ford automobile—but rather in the Company's exhibit building which will be one of the central landmarks at the New York World's Fair.

An artist's drawing of the exhibit calls for a rotunda, which is to be devoted to institutional exhibits, a manufacturing hall, patio and the "Road of Tomorrow," an elevated concourse more than half a mile long, prophetic of the elevated highways which are expected to solve traffic problems in densly populated cities.

Strikingly modern in architectural conception, with a color scheme of white, red, and blue, and occupying the highest site in the grounds, the Ford Motor Company's exhibit building already is under construction. Foundation work has been completed during the last two months and erection of the building proper is now under way.

Fourth in Five Years

The Ford building is the fourth built by the Ford Motor Company in the last five years, the Company having been a principal exhibitor at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1934; the Pacific International Exposition at San Diego in 1935 and the Texas Centennial at Dallas in 1936.

The New York World's Fair exhibit is expected to attract the largest crowds of the four expositions. The record thus far is held by Chicago where 12,539,319 visitors were registered. The San Diego exhibit attracted 2,722,765, the Dallas exhibit 3,198,000. The 1939 season at New York is expected to draw 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 visitors.

The building will occupy the highest site in the fair grounds, dominating the transportation section along the west side of the grounds. Bordering Grand Central Parkway extension, and facing the main west gate, the building will overlook the theme center with its towering trylon and perisphere and the esplanade to the east, the amusement and entertainment section to the south, and the marine basin and Long Island Sound to the north. So high is the Ford site that visitors will be able to obtain a view of the entire fair from the higher levels of the building.

Forecast of Transportation

The theme of the building will be a forecast of the advances America may expect in transportation in coming decades. Based upon an exposition of the institutional character of the Ford Company and the fundamental policies which have directed its growth through the past 35 years, the exhibit will be climaxed in "The Road of Tomorrow," an elevated highway more than half a mile long, rising upon a series of spiral ramps, traversing the borders of the patio and finally circling the main building on a deep setback at the top of the walls.

On this highway, forecasting the elevated highways which are expected to help solve the traffic problems of the country's great cities in the future, visitors will ride in Ford V-8 and Lincoln-Zephyr cars high above the crowds below, with vistas of the entire fair grounds, the rolling Long Island countryside and the Sound to the north stretching out before them.

Like the earlier "Roads of the World" at the Ford exposition in Chicago, the "Roads of the Pacific" at San Diego and the "Roads of the Southwest" at Dallas, "The Road of Tomorrow" at New York's great exposition is expected to be the focal point of the Ford exhibit.

Canadian Government Blocks Alaska-U. S. Highway Plans

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Shirt-sleeved international negotiations are struggling against financial odds of some stubbornness to speed the day when it will be possible to motor 14,000 miles or more from Alaska to Buenos Aires.

The negotiations involve the possibility of a $15,000,000 American loan to British Columbia, or some other means of financing a 2,200-mile all-weather road between Seattle and Fairbanks.

Half of this northern projection of a Pan American highway system has been completed. Already a motorist may drive from Hazelton, B. C., across the western United States and on to Mexico City, a distance of nearly 4,000 miles.

To the south, work has been progressing steadily on the inter-American highway between Mexico City and Panama, looking to an eventual connection with a projected highway the length of South America. Congressional appropriations of more than $1,000,000 and engineers and materials from the United States have hastened it.

Pushed Northward

To the north, the Canadian province of British Columbia unaided has pushed a road northward toward Alaska, but pleaded lack of funds to proceed further into the wilderness of Yukon Territory.

At President Roosevelt's direction, the State Department last fall sought co-operation of the Dominion Government at Ottawa, but Secretary Hull was able to report little progress to Congress this session. Then Secretary Ickes, other officials of the Interior and other departments and interested senators and representatives undertook negotiations directly with British Columbia.

Out of a series of conferences here with T. D. Pattullo, the provincial Prime Minister, came the comment from Secretary Ickes that there appeared to be no particularly troublesome barriers to arranging an international loan. He said some enabling legislation might be necessary, which several congressmen have indicated a willingness to produce.

Congressional interest in the project was evidenced, while these conferences were in progress, by House approval of a measure to set up a special commission to hasten negotiations with the Dominion government.

Pending 15 Years

The Alaskan highway proposal has been pending for 15 years. For its development beyond the dream stage many of its champions give a major share of credit to an Alaskan road engineer, Donald MacDonald, who in its primary stages waged a one-man campaign of agitation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Progress in the Alaska highway project has been held up, temporarily at least, by the objections of the Canadian Government. It was learned here the Provincial Government of British Columbia is eager to embark on construction of the proposed road in co-operation with the United States, but the Government of Canada has not yet agreed to any such program.

The Canadian authorities are understood by British Columbia officials to object to any project which might involve international complications. Such complications might arise, it is said, from construction of a road through Canada, financed by the Government of the United States, especially as the road might be used for military purposes in the defense of Alaska.

Up to now, however, the final attitude of the Canadian Government has not been made clear. The Provincial Government only knows that so far it has been decidedly cold toward the proposal that the United States loan British Columbia money enough to build the road through this Province.

The British Columbia Government is prepared to accept such a loan if it carries no interest, and other conditions are satisfactory. T. D. Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia, in a recent speech, said he hoped the United States would be prepared to make the necessary loan on the same basis as that proposed for Federal loans to municipalities for relief purposes—no interest and repayment of the principal at the rate of 2 per cent a year for 50 years.

The Premier said a high toll on the road would pay for maintenance and also retire the debt. He estimated the cost of the project and the amount of the proposed United States loan at $15,000,000.

While the British Columbia authorities are discouraged by the attitude of the Canadian Government, they have not abandoned their efforts to consummate the road project. Mr. Pattullo denied that he was stepping out of his proper sphere as a Provincial Premier in his recent negotiations direct with the United States Government in Washington, since the matter under review was a road. Under the Canadian Constitution, he held, roads are subject to Provincial control.

It is understood here Mr. Pattullo will resume his interrupted negotiations with the Ottawa Government during the summer. Apparently the chief obstacle to the project is now in Ottawa, not Washington.

Relief for Needy Citizens Pushed in Ohio and Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24 (AP)—Emergency appropriation bills, designed to alleviate Chicago's relief crisis, were passed by the House.

The bills, which were sent to the Senate, increase the 1938 relief appropriation by $4,500,000, of which not more than $500,000 a month can be distributed to Chicago by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

The Senate is expected to pass the bills without delay.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — While Washington wrestles with the broader aspects of relief and social welfare, the states, face to face with specific problems in these fields, continue to load onto their legislatures the job of finding answers.

Illinois and Ohio lawmakers are assembled in special sessions with relief heading the lists of subjects scheduled for action. Similar problems, the Council of State Governments here reports, were handled by legislatures of 11 states which have just completed regular or special sessions this year, and are also now before those in Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Kentucky.

The problem most common is that of the inability of cities and counties to bear the relief burden, and the solution offered or sought is state aid in some form.

Chicago is seeking a lasting form of aid from the Illinois Legislature, over and above the temporary $500,000 monthly funds now expected to be voted, to provide for 34,000 of its families who have not received regular relief allotments for May, and for another 59,000 families who received the last available relief money this month. Estimates from city officials call for twice this monthly grant as soon as long-term legislation can be arranged.

In Ohio, the Legislature is considering proposals to allow cities and counties to levy special taxes to finance relief.

In a similar emergency, the California Legislature voted $6,000,000 to reimburse counties for social security payments, and $4,900,000 for unemployment and self-help projects. A $600,000 emergency welfare fund was made available to counties in Kansas, while Georgia authorized its State Welfare Department to bear part of the county welfare administration costs. Georgia also amended its unemployment compensation law to speed unemployment benefits, and provided unemployment compensation for seasonal workers.

Mississippi's old-age assistance provisions were liberalized and an appropriation voted for needy blind. The Virginia Legislature passed laws providing public assistance, completing the record for the nation in the Federal social security program.

Though not in the same emergency category, housing problems received attention in a number of states. California, Virginia, Mississippi, and New Jersey passed laws enabling local governmental units to establish housing authorities to participate in large-scale public housing projects, bringing to 33 the number of states with such enabling legislation.

Guards to Halt Strike Violence

DULUTH, Minn., May 24 (AP)—Two companies of National Guards were under orders to be ready for possible service here today as new violence was threatened in the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune newspaper strike.

The management, which yesterday resumed publication for the first time since it was halted by a Lake Superior Newspaper Guild strike April 8, announced the Herald would be issued again today. Guild members and their supporters retorted they would again throw a mass picket line around the plant.

Resumption of publication over the protests of 300 pickets yesterday precipitated a fight in which the pickets and a crowd of onlookers were routed by police tear gas.

Gov. Elmer Benson, who last night issued the order for the National Guardsmen to stand by "to prevent further spilling of human blood or possible loss of life," charged J. H. Jordan, publisher, "with direct responsibility for the conditions which now prevail." The Guard companies were at Little Falls, about 125 miles from here.

Case Strike Negotiation

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 24 (AP)—Union leaders and the J. I. Case Company took steps today to negotiate a settlement of the controversy which has kept the factory closed since April 25.

The plant entrance was the scene of a riot yesterday. Police battled several hundred pickets of the United Automobile Workers Union who barred the way to a group of non-strikers.

U. A. W. strikers voted at a mass meeting last night to abandon picketing and to accept an offer to confer with A. W. Leland, factory manager.

The factory was closed after a dispute developed between the U. A. W., a C. I. O. affiliate, and members of a rival American Federation of Labor Union. The latter charged the U. A. W., the recognized bargaining agent, attempted forcibly to collect dues and prevented workers from entering the plant unless they showed their dues receipts.

Brazil Makes Gesture to U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Brazil has made a strong gesture of friendship toward the United States by removing restrictions on foreign exchange used to pay for goods shipped to Brazil from this country.

Instead of requiring American exporters to accept 30-day exchange contracts in payment for their merchandise, the Bank of Brazil declared that, as of May 23, it would grant "spot" exchange.

This was the substance of a telegram received by the State Department from Ambassador Caffery at Rio de Janeiro. He added that the "spot" exchange is also retroactive for drafts maturing after April 11, and that drafts received by the Bank of Brazil, covering American merchandise and maturing between April 11 and 20, would be liquidated by sight drafts on New York.

It is understood here that the United States is given preference in foreign exchange and that the 30-day and even 60-day restrictions continue for other countries.

Brazil's order means that United States exports, which aggregate around $1,300,000 a week, will be paid for on delivery and American merchants will not have to wait 30 days (the filling out of exchange applications, etc., generally made it longer) before getting their money.

Brazil is helped in its currency position toward the United States by the fact that its balance of trade with this country is favorable to it.

Brazilian imports from the United States rose to 40 per cent last year compared with 1936 and reached the total of $68,631,000.

A joint Brazilian-American committee set up last year in Rio de Janeiro (a twin to one in New York) is understood to have been partly instrumental in bringing about Brazil's action.

Notes for a Balanced Wardrobe
See those glen plaid suits in washable cotton-also tropical worsteds
Slacks-get plenty-have some good ones, too-
need new linen and seer sucker suits for vacation.
Tailor 12-15 days he has new cotton stuff looks like Shetland for sport jackets
Get washable tux-white or tan coat? navy blue trousers

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The merchants call it a balanced wardrobe—but you'll call it plain good common sense. The idea is to have enough Summer suits—really COOL ones—so you always have a spick-and-span outfit, whatever the occasion. A man who plans a balanced wardrobe won't face a heat wave with his only cool suit at the laundry.

Then, there's economy. Then your suits can "rest" between wearings, they are spared too-frequent laundering and pressing. Men's clothing stores and tailors who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are bountifully equipped now to help you plan a well-balanced Summer wardrobe.

Garment Union Debates Policy: Independence or With C. I. O.?

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 24 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the International Ladies Garment workers Union meets here today to decide whether or not the union will break away from the Committee for Industrial Organization, should the C. I. O. follow its present plan to establish itself as a permanent rival of the American Federation of Labor.

None of the members professed to know what the committee's decision would be. The membership was divided into two factions.

One, the left wing, wanted to go the whole way with John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O. The other, the right wing, favored a break to an independent stand committed neither to the A. F. of L. nor the C. I. O.

David Dubinsky, the union's veteran head, leaned to the right. Thus far, Mr. Dubinsky's policies have prevailed.

What Blow Would Mean

Loss of the Dubinsky Union would be a heavy blow to Mr. Lewis, one of the heaviest he could suffer, because:

1. The I. L. G. W. U. has 250,000 members, and is rated the third largest of all the C. I. O. unions.

2. More important than that, it is one of four unions that contributed $1,125,000 of the $1,500,000 Mr. Lewis got from all his unions to organize rubber, glass, auto, and steel workers and run the C. I. O. The other three are the United Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Automobile Workers.

3. Some labor leaders of long standing feel that if Mr. Dubinsky quits the C. I. O., others will follow.

4. It would put the A. F. of L. definitely in the ascendency over the C. I. O. in New York State, one place in the Nation where labor has cut a clearly marked niche for itself in politics. With Mr. Dubinsky, the C. I. O. is about equal with the A. F. of L. Politically New York is the biggest State in the Country and has the biggest single voice in picking nominees for President.

5. Coupled with the election results in Pennsylvania, it might sharply lower the bargaining prestige of Mr. Lewis and his Labor's Nonpartisan League in other contests in the next few months. For Mr. Lewis previously had lost election fights in Detroit, Seattle, and a few other more minor spots.

6. It might in the end force Mr. Lewis to come to a working agreement with A. F. of L.'s William Green on terms more favorable to Mr. Green than to Mr. Lewis.

Peace Is Goal

Peace on terms satisfactory to both sides is the frank purpose of Mr. Dubinsky, whose union is the only one remaining within the membership of both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. That is why, if the I. L. G. W. U. does break away from Mr. Lewis, it will take an independent stand, hoping thereby to become the peacemaker between the two warring factions.

The same purpose is in the mind of Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. His union of 210,000, tossed out of the A. F. of L. for its C. I. O. affiliation, in convention this week instructed its Executive Board to continue efforts toward unity between the Lewis and Green groups.

Mr. Dubinsky blamed Mr. Kennedy's defeat in Pennsylvania on "the division in the labor movement." Eli Oliver, Vice-President of Labor's Nonpartisan League, said it was due to the fact that Mr. Kennedy did not get "expected" support from labor groups. The returns showed that two of the biggest coal mining districts in the world—Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties—voted against their native coal miner.

Old N. Y. City Hall Park Coming Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Restoration of City Hall Park to its early nineteenth century appearance has been brought a step nearer with the filing by the Federal government of a friendly court action to determine how much the City should pay for the old Federal post-office building, on the south side of the park. Approval of the action has been voted by the Board of Estimate.

Demolition of the post-office building will not, however, await the judicial decision, but is expected to begin within a month.

Federal and City officials have been in dispute over the value of the post-office building since 1920, the former holding that the City should pay $4,384,907 for the site, as had previously been agreed upon during the James J. Walker mayoralty. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, however, held that the land should revert to the City free of charge, according to the deed transferring the property to the United States in 1867.

A stipulation in the Federal Court action provides that the government shall offer the building for sale to the highest responsible bidder on condition that it will be razed by him. It is expected that the City will bid in the property.

Restoration of the site will follow plans by Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, and approved by the Municipal Art Commission. The Mayor is eager to complete work on the Park in time for the New York World's Fair 1939.

Mayor La Guardia, explaining the negotiations between the City and the Federal Government to members of the Estimates Board, said the Government was "sympathetic" about the City's intention to demolish the postoffice.

"In fact," he said, "they are as sympathetic as they are emphatic about collecting the four million dollars plus."

Field Trips Taken Aboard Short Wave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—From lecture room to field trip without leaving their seats is a daily accomplishment of students in natural science classes at nearby Geneseo Normal School, where Prof. Guy A. Bailey has utilized short wave radio to gain speed—and also novelty—in ornithology and geology instruction.

Professor Bailey's two-way radio has enabled him to eliminate unwieldy field parties by sending "scouting parties" into the field to report at intervals to fellow students in the classroom. He also can "double" lectures and discussions by keeping classes in session while investigations are still going on in river gorges and trees.

Being "two-way," the radio system makes it possible for class-room students to query their colleagues in the field on details after specimens have been described over the air. Merely by turning a knob Professor Bailey can halt his lecture and open a discussion of rocks or birds, transforming his class from notebook students to natural science investigators or back again at will.

"Scouting parties" work in relays. Each day a new group, equipped with short-wave sending and receiving set, takes to the field. When specimens are found, the class-room is called by radio and the field party reports on its discovery. Back at the school, students clear up hazy points by asking questions through a microphone to which the field unit is tuned.

The radio system was installed by Corneil Balding, one of Professor Bailey's students, who is licensed to operate a short-wave station. The instructor's next ambition is to send his "scouts," encased in diving helmets, to the bottom of Conesus Lake to radio their findings.

U. S. Youth Held New Deal Victims

PUEBLO, Colo, May 24 (AP)—John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, asserted here President Roosevelt "has done and contemplates doing more to deprive the young people of their right to livelihood and to that economic security which they desire than any man in the United States."

Mr. Hamilton told the Colorado Young Republicans' State convention:

"At the same time, no man has been able to build up around himself a greater myth and legend of pretended interest in young people than the President of the United States."

Many persons, he said, "clinging to the myth and the legend of the President's great interest" in young young people might cite "certain relief measures" of the New Deal.

"But I cannot believe that the mere placing of a young man in a CCC camp, the mere assurance of a bare material existence, will ultimately bring full satisfaction to the young men and women of this country. . . .

"I do not say . . . that proper relief measures do not have their place in the social and economic life of our Country. But I do say that such measures can be viewed as no more than mere stop-gaps. . . .

"The present course of the Administration, its attacks upon business, its continual threats creating useless uncertainties to private enterprise, its attempts to once more prime the pump of our economic system, clearly demonstrate that Mr. Roosevelt is more interested in these incidental measures than he is in the principal problem which confronts us."

High Chemical Award Goes to Columbia Solon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Award of the Priestley Gold Medal, highest honor of the American Chemical Society for distinguished service to chemistry, to Prof. Marston Taylor Bogert, member of Columbia University faculty, was announced yesterday by Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, President of the Society. The medal will be presented to Professor Bogert at the ninety-sixth meeting of the Society in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 5 to 9.

The medal, bestowed every three years, was established in 1923 in honor of Joseph Priestley, who discovered oxygen in 1774.

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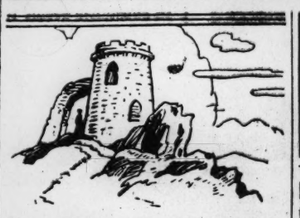

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The Home Forum

Once Every Spring

KAY and I know very little about gardening, and each year we know less. Even after three years of planting flower seeds in our small city yard, stooping to the first green shoots, discovering the first buds, watching summer fruition and the inevitable fall fading, we realize that we know next to nothing about gardening. We realize, also, that it must stand out all over us that we know nothing about gardening. If not, why should all the world of gardeners constantly give us unsolicited advice, take matters out of our hands into their own?

♪ ♪ ♪

YEAR BEFORE LAST, we had a nice little bed which we found pretty and quite becoming to our house. We thought we'd have our last year's garden in the same place until a fertilizer salesman came along. He was a pupil of Elmer Wheeler, the master salesman, though he didn't know it. He didn't say: "Are you going to have a garden?" He said: "Where are you going to have your flower garden this year?" He looked about, saw our old bed, passed over that, remarking that the place wasn't sunny enough, and selected a larger spot, badly grassed, between the house and the walk. He took his fork and began to turn over the earth. "This will be fine," he said. Then he said, note accent: "How many bushels of fertilizer will you want?"

Weakly, we murmured: "One," the smallest amount. He was a very determined and energetic young man; and, while we were talking, he had forked up most of our bed—and grass. Scarcely had we murmured "One," when his helper dumped a bushel of the fertilizer on the bed, which our salesman spread around with a few deft swings of his fork.

It seemed a pitiful amount, we thought, as we watched him fork it into the soil, and well he knew what we thought. "Better have another bushel, eh?" he said, this more imperative than interrogative. We looked at each other and nodded, and presto-chango! the second bushel was here, there, and everywhere on the bed. Borrowing our rake, he smoothed over the top, shot a quick glance of satisfaction at the job, collected two dollars from me, and was off to the next house. He'll go far, that young man.

♪ ♪ ♪

I DUG, AND de-stoned, and pulverized and sifted, and Kay bought and planted seeds. The flowers did pretty well, and all the summer through we had bouquets of blooms all over the house, which was what we had a flower bed for. But our neighbors, who go in for flowers in the landscaping way, objected to the geometric straightness and rigidity of our garden, and to the bare spaces of soil between the rows. "Now next year, don't plant in rows. Scatter!" "All right," we said, "we'll scatter."

Well, next year is now this year. A few weeks ago, when I was regrading and grass-seeding a portion of the lawn sunk by the recent new sewer, I lined the bed, and put in some bone meal. "Bone meal is the one fertilizer you can't use too much of," Bill had written us from the Berkshires. They even give us advice by letter. And then I remembered the fertilizer pile in my mother-in-law's yard in the country. If I could use that, the salesman could go by this year without changing the location of our bed again, and I would be in pocket.

When next I went to the country, I returned with a large carton full of barn-yard fertilizer, which I proceeded to dump and rake into the bed. Remembering the regular lines and the bare earth spaces, the military precision, of our last year's garden, I had said to Kay: "Get some assorted seeds, good seeds (seeds are not just seeds, we had been told; last year we had bought just seeds) and we will scatter them in the bed. Then we will have profusion and surprise."

♪ ♪ ♪

EVERYTHING WAS GOING along swimmingly until one day I met Phil O'Donnell in the Square. He used to be gardener for Richard R. E. Longfield, Esquire, Longueville, Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, no less. Phil is always talking of mushrooms, strawberries, north walls to attract sun and foster fig bushes, blooms, and what-not. When he gardened it in the County Cork, he had blooms every day of the year. If there's anything about gardening that he doesn't know, I don't know it. Of course, I never should have mentioned my scrubby little garden-plot to him; but, fresh from digging in the spring earth, a cat will talk to a king.

Phil listened gravely. As I went on, I could see disapproval gathering in his eyes. "What kind of flowers do you want to raise?" he asked a little sternly and inquisitorially. "Why, all kinds," I replied, mumbling something about surprise and profusion. "You have to know your ground," said Phil. "You put barn-yard fertilizer on the bed? That's bad, very bad for flowers. It burns the seed. Have you any Portulaca? You should have English daisies and celestial rose petunias, and Scotch marigolds; they are wonderful for edgings." He sighed. "You should have seen my Portulaca, all colors, beautiful. And my mullein pinks! Their foliage was like silver satin." He came back from dreams of County Cork to the practical here and now. "Look here. If you sprinkle all kinds of seeds on the ground, how are you going to get the tall blooms at the back and the short ones in the front?"

♪ ♪ ♪

THAT WAS A facer. My heart sank. I had done everything wrong: fertilized ground that should not have been fertilized, and here I was about to scatter seed to get, not profusion and surprise, but disorder. A beautiful picture of lovely varied color, banked beauty, faded. "You must plant in rows," said Phil patiently, "the tall blooms at the back, the short ones in front. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll come down Saturday and look your place over. Have you got room for a strawberry bed?" Weakly, I made a date for Saturday. Sadly, I turned homeward.

But my wife is made of sterner stuff. "Pouff," said she, when I told her the awful truth. "He's just trying to show off. He's thinking about the rich soil of Ireland. He knows nothing about our poor New England soil. Besides," she said with clinching proof, "it says on the seed envelope: 'First fertilize.' He doesn't know anything about this kind of a wild garden. We're going to plant these seeds tonight as we planned. Look at the picture on this envelope. That's the way it's going to look."

"But what will Phil say when he comes here Saturday and finds we've done everything wrong?" I asked, remembering his solemn phiz and deep warning tones.

"In the first place, he won't come," said Kay, who judges all Ireland by her poets; "and in the second, if he does, let him make his own bed over there in the old plot and see what he can do. You and he can put your English daisies and celestial rose petunias over there. I'm going to have my mixed seeds here." She closed the discussion with an unanswerable generalization: "Never," she said, "get a big expert on a small problem."

♪ ♪ ♪

WE PLANTED THAT evening. When it comes to flowers, I am a weak creature, swayed as easily as they by every changing breeze. Phil hasn't come yet. But he will, for all my wife's skepticism. It's my garden luck to have that to look forward to. But Dave from the suburbs has. He came last night. "Got your garden so close to the house? Why don't you plant it there in the middle of the lawn?" "Not sunny enough," I parroted. "What have you got in the back row? Hollyhocks?" It sounded silly when I said I didn't know. I suppose we should have planted it in rows, after all. But Kay and I know nothing, precious less than nothing, about gardening.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Clementi's Patron

PETER was very fond of music, . . . attending concerts frequently and taking a great personal interest in the performers. At one concert which he attended, he was much struck with a Mass which had been written by a boy of fourteen, named Muzio Clementi; and so much interested was he in the young composer that he sought him out and, with a great deal of difficulty, persuaded his father to apprentice his son to him for seven years. When Beckford first approached the elder Clementi, he was met with instant refusal. . . . But Beckford persisted, and moreover, he was supported by the boy's own pleadings, for to him it opened a way to the career which he so ardently desired. . . .

For seven years he lived quietly in the country with Beckford, . . . until 1777, when, fully equipped with musical knowledge, and with an unparalleled command of the pianoforte, for which he composed, as distinguished from the style of the harpsichord, he was introduced by his patron to London.

His attainments were so conspicuous that he carried everything before him, and met with a most brilliant, hardly precedented success. From 1777 to 1780, he acted as Conductor at the Italian Opera in London, and in 1781 he started on his travels, beginning with a series of concerts at Paris. (The books of Messrs. Broadwood & Sons contain the entry at this date: "Shipped a harpsichord and a pianoforte for Mr. Clementi to Paris.") From thence he passed, via Strassburg and Munich to Vienna, where he made the acquaintance of Haydn, and where, at the instigation of the Emperor Joseph II, he engaged in a sort of musical combat at the pianoforte with Mozart. . . .

Clementi ever afterwards spoke with great admiration of Mozart's "singing" touch and exquisite taste, and dated from this meeting a considerable change in his method of playing; striving to put more music and less mechanical show into his productions, which the perfected mechanism of English pianos, the construction of which formerly stood in his way, enabled him to do. He was wont to speak in after years of the deep gratitude he felt toward the patron who had given him his first chance.—A. HENRY HIGGINSON, in "Peter Beckford, Esquire: Sportsman, Traveller, Man of Letters; a Biography." (London: Collins.)

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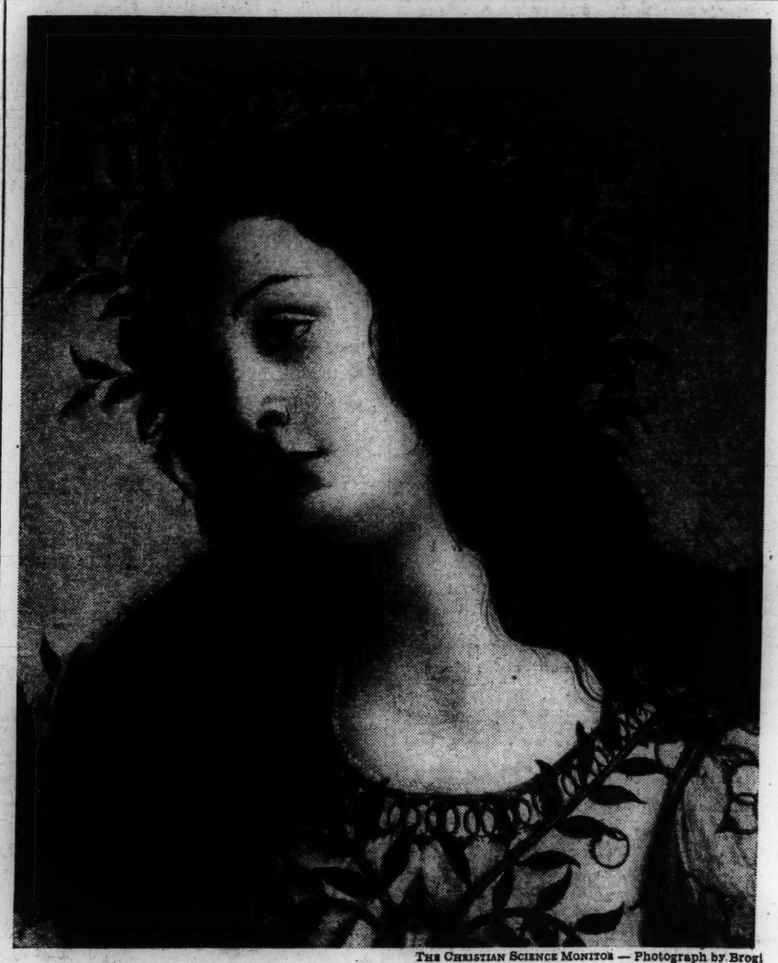

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi

HEAD OF PALLAS (PALLADE): *A Detail from the Larger Picture by Botticelli*

THE earlier Medici were ever generous and discerning patrons of art. To them Florence owes countless treasures: some of an antecedent age, others the fruit of their encouragement of artists, of the opportunities which they afforded to the architect to build, to the sculptor to shape clay and chisel marble into noble forms, to the painter to paint.

It was for the Medici family, and especially for the Magnifico Lorenzo, that Sandro Botticelli (1444-1510) painted some of his finest pictures, including the celebrated "Primavera," the "Birth of Venus," and the beautiful "Pallas" from which this detail is taken.

This head of the principal figure, the Pallas Athene, is a characteristically Botticellian head, and may be numbered among his loveliest. Here we find that exquisite strong and sensitive line which caused Vasari to declare that "Sandro's drawing was much beyond the common level." Here is seen his decorative use of foliage and fine and delicate ornament: the flowing hair, the grave, wistful, poetic face, meditative, far-seeing and sweet. Less familiar, perhaps, than some of his works, owing to its position for long in the royal apartments of the Pitti Palace, it has in more recent years been placed in the Uffizi Gallery with the other pictures by Botticelli assembled in one large hall. Whether seen in the lovely original or only in photographic reproduction, it cannot but make a deep appeal to all who feel the nobility and loveliness of this master of the great period of Florentine art.

Three at Walden

A PERFECT companion, Ellery Channing, for a ramble to White Pond, that pretty Indian basin where Emerson could almost see the sachem canoeing in a shady cove; or to Flint's Pond, perhaps, or Nine Acre Corner. Sometimes Henry Thoreau joined them, and then the bluebird's warble and the murmur of the brook would be drowned in the play of their talk: strokes of wit, tags of rhyme and the Latin names of the flowers, for Linnaeus, too, was one of the gods of Concord. They thought of those "herborizations" at Upsala, when the master summoned his class for an excursion into the country and they gathered plants and insects, birds and eggs, and returned in the evening, marching through the streets of the town with flowers in their hats, to the sound of drums and trumpets. Less pomp attended their own perambulations, but they were not less joyous. . . . They discussed the labors of the farmers whose fields they passed, and the religion of the Indians, so much clearer and fresher, as Henry said, than the dessicated theologies of the paleface, and Shakespeare and Carlyle, Ebenezer Hubbard's pears and the architecture of Palladio, while Ellery's dog Peter, with his cheerful tail, capered through hedge and bush. Nor was the day complete till they had had their swim, now on the leafy little beach at Fairhaven Bay, now from some willowy ledge at Walden.—From "Emerson and Others," by VAN WYCK BROOKS. (New York: Dutton.)

Roses on Loch Lomondside

IN THE little village of Luss, on the shores of Loch Lomond, the small white houses are familiar and homely, with low open doors and gleaming windows and roses blooming everywhere. Crimson ramblers climb up the walls, reaching in at the windows, touching the lintels of the doors; so that the inmates of the houses must feel their velvet texture and smell their fragrance every time they cross the threshold. The old sweet tea rose—somehow one can never call it by its prouder name of "Gloire de Dijon"—covers the rustic porches over the doors. In shades that range from rich, creamy lace, to the deeper tones of honey, tea roses waft their delicious scent. The odor of this perfume combines a whiff of violets with a suggestion of musk. All the sweetest scents of summer seem to come from the creamy hearts of the tea roses.

The people in the village have little use for prize roses; only the old favorites, like tried friends, have pride of place. Ask any of those gardeners about the pruning of the glorious pure white "Aimée Vibert" rose, grown in the gardens of Orléans centuries ago, and the answer will be vague. Rose growers in Luss defy all gardening rules; and, in spite of that, their rose bloom is always prolific. While the soil and exposure help, the fact that those country folk have a gift for growing flowers—"green-fingers" as it is called—helps still more. Flowers respond to the intimate touch.

In Luss one realizes to the full the romance of the rose, which poets of every time and tongue have sung. Standing on the shores of Loch Lomond on a "bonnie summer's day," it is easy to imagine rose melodies coming on the lapping of the water from all sorts of unexpected places. The mighty Ben, softened to meet the mood of summer, is wreathed in warm tints of blue and purple. The midsummer sun, as he slowly sinks at eventide, suffuses with rosy light the surrounding peaks. The little white-washed houses of Luss are part of a world in which the color and perfume of roses surpass all else that grows.

Harmonious Relationships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT ONE time, two individuals who were connected with the same enterprise, but entertained contrary opinions as to the manner in which it ought to be conducted, were selected by the executive board of the organization to work together in one of its activities. As both of them later admitted, they approached this call with misgivings, because, from what they had previously believed about each other, they expected to find themselves antagonists. To their mutual joy, they soon discovered that their earnest desire for the success of the work at hand gave them a basis for happy and friendly co-operation.

Christian Science unfolds the true foundation for and the explanation of this unity of human interests, by teaching men the truth about God and man. Paul declared to the Athenians, concerning our relationship to God (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Christ Jesus declared (Luke 20:38), "All live unto him." In other words, all men have a spiritual relationship to the one Father, the divine Principle of being, whom John declared to be Love. All of God's ideas are eternally united to their divine Principle, and their unity and harmony are maintained by spiritual law. These truths about the divinely real universe can be demonstrated in human experience, for they are actual facts of being.

Christian Science makes this plain by teaching that God is the only cause of all that really exists. Material existence, it points out, wherein substance seems to be material, is but false mortal belief made manifest. Before the individual recognition of God's oneness and absolute goodness, materialism yields up its falsities, with resultant purification and betterment for the individual and for mankind. Mary Baker Eddy explains the method and advantage of applying absolute spiritual truth where she writes on page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "In divine Science, man is the true image of God. The divine nature was best expressed in Christ Jesus, who threw upon mortals the truer reflection of God and lifted their lives higher than their poor thought-models would allow,—thoughts which presented man as fallen, sick, sinning, and dying. The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

Jesus said (John 7:24), "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." Judgment based on the testimony of the physical senses is unrighteous because it is inaccurate and misleading, whereas the judgment of spiritual sense, resting on the allness of God, is clear-seeing and dependable. Generosity, tolerance, and true affection characterize him who follows Jesus' precept. He sees himself and his brother as the beloved of God and understands that faults are not native to anyone.

A student of Christian Science proved the benefits of righteous judgment when, treated unkindly by a neighbor, she silenced the temptation to reciprocate in kind by remembering that in their real selfhood both she and her neighbor were the children of God. She saw that unkindness was no real part of either one of them, but only a false sense which both had mistakenly entertained. Such being its nature, she realized that she could reject her belief in it promptly, and she did not have to wait for her neighbor to do so. Gladly perceiving that there is no unkindness in God's infinite love, she turned her thought away from the incident. A few days later, to her joy, the neighbor came to her in a friendly way, made inquiries about Christian Science, and gratefully accepted Christian Science treatment.

Such an incident proves that because the ever-existent fact is God's love for all, the primary requirement of one seeking to maintain harmonious human relationships is loyalty to God. If this be one's aim, he need never feel discouraged if his persistently loving efforts are sometimes met with rebuff. His only concern should be for the honesty, sweetness, and meekness of his own thought.

Abram, in dealing with the demands of Lot, "his brother's son," obtained a great reward by expressing his confidence in God through humility and graciousness. "Let there be no strife, I pray thee," he said, "between me and thee, . . . for we be brethren" (Genesis 13:8). Of Abraham Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 579) these beautiful, instructive words: "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Field Study

HERE where the flowers stand
Patient to the sky,
To bruising foot or hand,
Here come I.

On feet of careful turning,
And with no covetous hand,
But only need of learning
Like them to stand.

DAVID MORTON

Relations harmonieuses

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DEUX hommes intéressés dans la même entreprise avaient des vues opposées quant à la manière dont il fallait la diriger; or ce fut eux que le conseil d'administration désigna pour collaborer à une certaine tâche. Plus tard, ils admirent que cet appel leur avait causé quelque appréhension, car d'après l'opinion qu'ils avaient l'un de l'autre, chacun d'eux s'attendait à trouver un antagoniste. A leur joie réciproque, ils découvrirent bientôt que le succès de l'œuvre entreprise représentait leur désir sincère, et que sur cette base leur collaboration pouvait être heureuse, amicale.

La Science Chrétienne met en lumière le vrai fondement sur lequel repose cette unité des intérêts humains; elle en donne l'explication en enseignant la vérité touchant Dieu et l'homme. Au sujet du rapport qui nous unit à Dieu, Paul déclarait aux Athéniens (Actes 17:28): "C'est en lui que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être." Le Christ Jésus disait (Luc 20:38): "Tous vivent à lui." En d'autres termes, il existe un rapport spirituel unissant tous les hommes à l'unique Père, au divin Principe de l'être que Jean désignait en tant qu'Amour. Toutes les idées de Dieu sont éternellement unies à leur Principe divin; leur unité, leur harmonie sont maintenues par la loi spirituelle. On peut démontrer sur le plan humain ces vérités au sujet de l'univers divinement réel, car elles constituent les faits de l'être.

Ici la Science Chrétienne ne nous laisse pas en doute: elle enseigne que Dieu est la seule cause de tout ce qui existe réellement. Elle montre que l'existence matérielle, où la substance paraît matérielle, n'est que la manifestation d'une fausse croyance mortelle. Lorsque le disciple reconnaît l'unicité, l'absolue bonté de Dieu, les mensonges du matérialisme perdent leur influence; et il en résulte une purification, un progrès dont bénéficient à la fois l'individu et le genre humain. Mary Baker Eddy explique la méthode permettant d'appliquer la vérité spirituelle absolue; elle en montre aussi les avantages lorsqu'elle écrit, à la page 259 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Dans la Science divine, l'homme est la vraie image de Dieu. La nature divine fut le mieux exprimée en Christ Jésus, qui projeta sur les mortels le reflet plus vrai de Dieu, et éleva leurs vies plus haut que ne le permettaient leurs pauvres modèles de pensées,—pensées qui représentaient l'homme comme étant déchu, malade, pécheur et mourant. La compréhension-Christ de l'être scientifique et de la guérison divine renferme un Principe parfait et une idée parfaite,—Dieu parfait et homme parfait,—comme base de la pensée et de la démonstration."

Jésus a dit (Jean 7:24): "Ne jugez pas sur l'apparence; mais jugez selon la justice." Le jugement qui se fonde sur le témoignage des sens physiques est injuste parce qu'inexact et trompeur. Mais le jugement du sens spirituel repose sur la totalité de Dieu; il est perspicace, digne de foi. La générosité, la tolérance, l'affection véritable caractérisent ceux qui suivent le précepte de Jésus. Ils voient en eux-mêmes et chez leurs frères le bien-aimé de Dieu; ils comprennent qu'en aucun cas les défauts ne sont innés.

Une Scientiste Chrétienne eut l'occasion de prouver les bienfaits du jugement conforme à la justice. Traitée sans bienveillance par une voisine, elle fut tentée de lui rendre la pareille; mais elle chassa cette tentation en se rappelant que dans son être réel, sa voisine était ainsi qu'elle-même une enfant de Dieu. Elle vit que loin de faire vraiment partie de l'une ou de l'autre, le mauvais vouloir était un faux sens que toutes deux avaient eu le tort d'accueillir. Elle comprit que dans ce cas, elle-même pouvait promptement rejeter sa croyance au mauvais vouloir, sans attendre que sa voisine en fît autant. Il n'y a point de malveillance dans l'amour infini de Dieu: percevant avec bonheur ce fait, elle cessa de penser à un incident qu'elle jugeait clos. Quelques jours plus tard, à sa grande joie, elle vit venir sa voisine qui en amie, lui fit des questions sur la Science Chrétienne, puis accepta avec reconnaissance le traitement de la Science Chrétienne.

Quelle conclusion peut-on tirer de ce récit? Parce que l'amour de Dieu envers tous est un fait constant, ceux qui veulent maintenir des relations humaines harmonieuses doivent avant tout être fidèles à Dieu. Si tel est leur but, ils ne se décourageront pas quand bien même leurs efforts pour être toujours aimables sont parfois rebutés. Ils veilleront seulement à ce que leurs propres pensées soient empreintes de droiture, de douceur et d'humilité.

Dans ses rapports avec Lot, "fils de son frère," dont les bergers contestaient avec les siens, Abram obtint une grande récompense lorsque par l'humilité et la grâce, il exprima sa confiance en Dieu. "Qu'il n'y ait point, je te prie, de dispute entre moi et toi... car nous sommes frères," dit-il (Genèse 13:8). Au sujet d'Abraham, Mrs. Eddy a dans *Science et Santé* (p. 579) un passage instructif et beau: "Ce patriarche illustra le dessein de l'Amour de créer la confiance dans le bien, et il démontra le pouvoir que donne la compréhension spirituelle de préserver la vie."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Written in 1748

(Lady Mary Wortley Montagu to Her Daughter)

IT IS very true, my dear child, we cannot now maintain a family with the product of a flock, though I do not doubt the present sheep afford as much wool and milk as any of their ancestors, and it is certain our natural wants are not more numerous than formerly; but the world is past its infancy, and will no longer be contented with spoon meat. Time has added great improvements, but those very improvements have introduced a train of artificial necessities. A collective body of men make a gradual progress in understanding, like that of a single individual. When I reflect on the vast increase of useful, as well as speculative, knowledge the last three hundred years has produced, and that the peasants of this age have more conveniences than the first emperors of Rome had any notion of, I imagine we are now arrived at that period which answers to fifteen. I cannot think we are older, when I recollect the many palpable follies which are still (almost) universally persisted in: I place that of war amongst the most glaring, being fully as senseless as the boxing of schoolboys, and whenever we come to man's estate (perhaps a thousand years hence), I do not doubt it will appear as ridiculous as the pranks of unlucky lads.—From "Letters from Lady Mary Wortley Montagu." (New York: Dutton.)

Parable

SHAD bush and cranberry bud
With sand dunes for sod,
Pine and wild cherry;
Spring on Cape Cod!

RUTH LAMBERT JONES

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1938

Reform Wave Is Rolling Up In Connecticut

Disclosures at Waterbury Forecast Big Overturn in Coming Elections

Effects Appraised

New Men May Stand as Leaders in State After the Trials Have Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24—Disclosure of organized corruption in the City of Waterbury, reaching into the General Assembly and involving leaders of both major political parties, may be the beginning of a new period in Connecticut politics and government.

Political fortunes are being made and ruined. New men may stand as leaders of the State after the Waterbury trials have ended. A reform wave that may be the biggest single factor in the coming State election and the 1939 session of the General Assembly is rolling up.

The Waterbury grand jury report, accusing Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes and 31 others of violating the law and laying bare a ring of Waterbury politicians charged with looting the City Treasury of more than a million dollars, has been a profound shock to the "Land of Steady Habits." Many changes in the life of the State, it is certain, will be dated from the 1938 investigation of Waterbury's City Hall.

Motions Date Set

Boos and catcalls echied through the narrow streets near the county courthouse in Waterbury today when Lieutenant Governor Hayes; his executive secretary, Thomas P. Kelly and Daniel J. Leary, former city comptroller, separately left the building.

Only a few minutes before Judge Ernest A. Inglis had set the legal machinery in motion for the trial of the trio and the other defendants by fixing June 21 as the date for their lawyers to file motions attacking the charges.

The crowd, its number fixed by Police Sergeant Joseph McEvoy at about 1,000, was speedily silenced by policemen with sharp warnings of "none of that."

Effects Appraised

Even before the trial, when those involved will have opportunity to defend themselves—an opportunity they have not yet enjoyed and which may considerably alter the picture—it is possible to appraise some of the effect of the charges.

Because of the publicity attendant upon his indictment, Democrats already count Lieutenant Governor Hayes ineligible for renomination and a half-dozen candidates are scrambling for his place on the State ticket as running mate to Governor Wilbur L. Cross. If the grand jury's charges are proved in court by State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn there will be others to join the Lieutenant Governor, who is also Waterbury's Mayor, in political exile.

The Republican Party, already in a confusing intra-party struggle for leadership sees two of its prominent men, Harry E. Mackenzie of Bethel and Charles E. Williamson of Darien, accused with the Waterbury ring of conspiracy to defraud the city. A third, Major John Buckley of Union, is alleged to have accepted fees as a lobbyist while a member of the State Liquor Commission. A fourth, Clarence G. Willard of New Haven, state secretary of the party, was recently the object of caustic censure by a grand jury in Fairfield County investigating Merritt Parkway land purchases.

Hopes of Others

As careers of individual political leaders are threatened, the grand jury's report brightens the hopes of others who escaped the net.

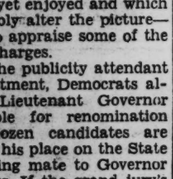
Governor Cross, presumably a candidate for a fifth term at 76 years old, is a beneficiary of the situation. Although he ran twice with Lieutenant Governor Hayes and although

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Connecticut citizens can be glad they now have opportunity for cleaning wrong conditions up: Editorial Page.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon followed by clearing toward night; fair and slightly cooler tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 50's; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon, followed by generally fair and cooler tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Showers this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Wednesday except showers in extreme east portion early tonight; cooler Wednesday and in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire: Showers this afternoon, followed by generally fair; cooler tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest, shifting to northwest winds; generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday, except showers in east portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	56	Minneapolis	44	40
Bermuda	76	70	New Orleans	74	74
Chicago	46	44	New York	64	56
Denver	50	48	Norfolk	74	68
Helena	46	44	Philadelphia	68	60
Kansas City	46	46	St. Louis	52	52
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	60	58
Miami	82	78	Washington	68	66

A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 24.
B-Minimum, May 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 8:15 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:36 p. m.

Prosecutor

© Johnstone

Hugh M. Alcorn
State's Attorney of Hartford County, Connecticut

Church Must Aid In Liberty Fight, Unitarians Told

Church, press, and school were called upon last night to unite and defend themselves against encroachments of dictatorship by Payson Smith, former State Commissioner of Education, speaker at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Unitarian Laymen's League at the Boston City Club.

Addressing one of the principal meetings of Unitarian Anniversary Week—the men's side of the Church—Dr. Smith warned that the first liberties to be destroyed under every authoritarian state were those which affect the freedom of religion, the press, and education.

"The record of the establishment of every authoritarian state shows tha the first liberties to be destroyed are those of the mind and of the spirit," Dr. Smith said.

One Point of Unity

No one of these is destroyed alone, he explained, as the dictator knows that however divergent their specific functions may be, "all are together on one point of agreement—the supremacy of spiritual ideals."

"The church, the press, and the school soon find that if they are to live at all in the new order of authoritarianism, they must either become parts of the state or subservient to it.

"The church, like the press and the school, is an accepted agency of society for protecting its welfare and promoting its progress. If any of these becomes merely the tool of the political government, then society loses an effective force of expression.

Church Has Stake

"The church as a commanding factor in human conduct has its greatest stake in democracy in the preservation of its full and complete freedom to render to humanity the service which is within its mission.

"The dictator knows . . . criticism must be suppressed, minority opinions must not be allowed expression . . . Any institutions or minority groups whose presence may be a menace to the central authority must be ruthlessly removed. . . . Compulsory salutes, obligatory oaths, official censorship—these are the tools of the dictator. They have no place in democracy."

Today's Anniversary Week meetings include those of the Historical Society, the Department of Religious Education, the Unitarian Temperance Society, Alliance Committee meetings.

Ousted Women Workers In Somerville Are Heard

In Boston Today

Hearings Before Mayor Lynch Open

Hearings were begun before Mayor John M. Lynch in Somerville today to determine whether married women with gainfully employed husbands should lose their jobs with that city.

About 400 persons crammed the Aldermanic Chambers to watch Mayor Lynch act as judge and prosecutor over the hearing and to reverse common court procedure completely to suit his fancy.

The hearing, required by law, was held for eight women under civil service who were dismissed from their positions on May 14.

Wendell P. Murray, their attorney, began proceedings by protesting the fact that the prosecution was not heard first, City Solicitor Robert J. Muldoon insisted, however, that Mr. Murray open the arguments. Mayor Lynch (in his role of judge) agreed. Protesting at regular intervals, Mr. Murray was forced to assent.

"I would like to have it noted," he said, "that I do not waive or in any way assent that the removal has taken place as that action must be taken by the City department heads and not by the Mayor, according to the City Charter."

Mr. Murray also contended that the ordinance enacted by the Aldermen prohibiting the employment of women married to gainfully occupied husbands is superceded by State law and is therefore illegal, per se.

Speedily Mayor Lynch then became witness under Attorney Wendell's questioning. He explained that Somerville is staggering under an increasing tax rate and that the dismissals were made for threefold reasons: (1) the new City Ordinance; (2) the Mayor's executive policy; (3) the Mayor's belief that the posts are unnecessary.

Asked whether he had any other evidence to support the removal, Witness Lynch replied: "No."

Attorney Murray then asked if Mayor Lynch would rule as a matter of law which reasons he is going to give as the official ones for dismissing the women. Mayor Lynch, as witness, refused to answer.

It developed after the hearing opened that Attorney Murray had summoned all the City department heads concerned as witnesses. The

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Printing Trade Harmony Forecast

No strikes and no unions will mar the harmonious relations between employers and employees in the printing business of the future, Thomas A. Tully, former President of the New Haven Club of Printing House Craftsmen, told members of the Boston Advertising Club at their final luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler today.

Speaking on printing of the future, Mr. Tully, a former Mayor of New Haven, declared he believed the time will come when ownership of printing establishments will rest with corporations, with men in charge who have been specially trained for the job.

Labor, he said, will reflect an increased understanding between employers and employees, with no strikes and no unions. Through the medium of better training of executives and employees, printing will see better cuts, types, and color layouts, he said.

Other speakers at the meeting this noon were A. J. Philpott of the Boston Globe, and Watson M. Gordon, printing authority, who spoke on the printing of 300 years ago and today respectively.

Mr. Philpott told of his experiences at the University Press in Cambridge where he worked as a youngster. He told how he met such famous characters as Mark Twain and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who came to the plant to supervise the printing of their books.

Yacht Bowdoin License Renewed

Donald B. MacMillan renewed the Federal license of his yacht the Bowdoin in the Marine Division in the Custom House Tower today. It has been tied up for several years since its last use on an Arctic expedition. It is a 66-net-ton vessel.

Newly documented today, was the Mistral, a 29-net-ton yacht just built for Theodore W. Little of Boston at the Britt Brothers yard at Saugus, Mass. The boat is 59.9 feet long with a 15 foot beam and a depth of 7.8 feet.

Frank D. Comerford, president of the Boston Edison Company, today changed the home port of his 114-gross-ton, oil-screw yacht Aide de Camp, from New Bedford to Boston. The vessel is 101 feet in length with 18.1 foot beam and 9.2 foot depth.

Rail Hearing Recess Is Taken

Hearings before the State Public Utilities Commission on proposals of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to abandon 88 passenger stations along its Old Colony route between the South Shore and Boston were continued today until June 16 on the petition of the Assistant Attorney General for more time to consult the records of the railroads.

Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecce asked for a month's extension of time to consider the facts upon which the railroad based its case for abandonment, but following an agreement between opposing counsel, the June 16 date was found agreeable. Hearings have been going on for several weeks, the railroad pointing out that it was losing several millions of dollars annually on the Old Colony line, while patrons of the road have argued that abandonment would leave them without transportation to and from their offices in Boston.

Mercury Hops Merrily to 80

At 2:30 this afternoon, the temperature rose to 80 degrees, G. Harold Noyes, chief meteorologist of the Boston weather bureau, announced. Although this is the warmest since April 28, when the mercury rose to 89, it was nowhere near the record for the date of 91 established in 1936.

Truck Companies Protest ICC Rules

At a mass meeting tomorrow night to be addressed by Merle Fullerton, president of the Household Goods Carriers Bureau, motor truck companies of Massachusetts will mobilize their resources against alleged "discriminatory restrictions" that the Interstate Commerce Commission has imposed upon the trucking business.

In announcing this meeting today, Capt. E. C. Benway, manager of the Massachusetts Furniture and Piano Movers' Association, declared that the restrictions passed in 1935 and coming up for an I. C. C. hearing in Boston on May 25, are discriminatory gestures to "make things easier for the railroads."

The effect of the "discriminatory" actions has been to force hundreds of trucking companies out of business, said Mr. Benway.

Under the I. C. C. restrictions the local expert explained, truck-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Move to Close Libraries Met With Protests

Boston Social Workers Voice Appeal for Underprivileged

Books for Pupils

By Pearl Strachan

"They feel they're licked before they start, anyhow," is the comment of one social worker regarding the plight of underprivileged persons in the Roxbury Crossing district, who are shortly to be deprived of their branch of the Boston Public Library.

After one is accustomed to going without enough clothing, and going without enough heat and going without food, he does not say a great deal about going without his one pleasure—book reading—except, as they are saying in the tenements of Roxbury Crossing, "Well, that would happen to us!"

Social workers are protesting and mothers and children are circulating petitions because the City of Boston sees no other way of reducing its library budget than by closing four branches in districts where a library appears to be a desperate need. What will the children do in the summer? Must they play about the sidewalks of Dorchester and South Boston and Chinatown, with no books in their homes and the nearest branch library miles away? In the fall will there be nowhere to do homework except in a noisy, crowded tenement; and in winter, when there is no heat in the tenement and fingers are too cold to grip a pencil or hold a textbook?

Only those who have actually lived in a public library, who have found in it their only access to the printed word, book, magazine, or newspaper; who have gone there after school for study, or after work for light and warmth and quiet; who have through its cultural influence, its book clubs, lectures, and reading groups, managed to keep out of street gangs; and found, most needed thing of all, a mental world outside sordid home surroundings, will be able to realize what this economy means.

29 Branches Remain

There will be the central library, of course, at Copley Square, and the remaining 29 branches, convenient enough for persons with cars or 10 cents for carfare; not too far to walk for those who have good shoes and for those who are old enough to navigate various perilous traffic intersections. If the Negroes of Roxbury Crossing and the undernourished white people of the district are too resigned to going without things to be vociferous, social workers are raising their cries of protest.

From the Robert Gould Shaw House comes the statement that "the proposed closing of the library would work a disastrous harm on the children of this neighborhood. Having no library at the Settlement House we have appreciated the important part played by this branch in our work. During the vacation period we have counted heavily on

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Donald Duck's Help Sought In Search for Gem

The aid of Donald Duck will have to be sought if the $800 diamond ring which Mrs. Jeanne Lerman of Brookline lost Sunday amid the ducks of the Public Garden is to be found, it was unofficially suggested today.

Both police and park department officials admitted that they could not find the missing gem among the ducks and pigeons which Mrs. Lerman was feeding about the hour she believes the ring was lost. Furthermore, the diamond will not be found until someone can tell the ducks and pigeons what has really happened, according to one officer.

"Send a telegram to Donald Duck at Hollywood. Tell him of the situation here at Boston and ask him to fly to the Public Garden and command a search by the ducks at the bottom of the pond. Then perhaps the diamond will be found," the officer said.

Women's Club Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth
President-Elect

Mrs. John H. Kimball
President

At the Session of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs at Swampscott

Basic Problem In U. S. Seen As 'Living Together'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 24—The basic problem confronting the people of the United States today is just the small one of "learning how to live together," delegates to the forty-fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs were told this morning by Dr. J. O. Christianson, Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

More than 600 clubwomen are in three-day session at the New Ocean House, here. Presiding at the first session were Mrs. John H. Kimball of Boston, whose term as President expires at this meeting, and Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth of Winchester who will succeed her.

"We must be born again as individuals," Mrs. Kimball told the members in her welcoming address, "Before we can save ourselves as humanity."

After listening to the annual report of the officers and a program of music by the Professional Women's Club Chorus, the assembly heard Dr. Christianson on the topic: "Dealing in Futures."

"In the minds of some folks," he said, "the great problem in the United States today is to learn more, to bring about greater efficiency in manufacture, to produce in greater volume, to travel over greater areas at greater speed, and so on; but actually, the basic problem confronting the people of the United States is just the small one of learning how to live together."

Dr. Christianson's formula for the bringing about of a better world is to return to those old-fashioned fundamental values which have been proven basic to the family, which reflect on the organization and finally on the nation itself.

"America will finally become just what she wants to become," the speaker declared. "It is no accident that in the past five years in this country the expenditures for churches, schools, and scholarships

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

P. R. Vote Plan Wins in Senate, Goes to Hurley

Massachusetts proponents of the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of municipal government were only one step away from final victory today, following Senate engrossment yesterday of enabling legislation.

Only final enactment and the signature of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, believed forthcoming, is necessary to make the bill law so that any Massachusetts city, except Boston, may adopt the system through a referendum. Under this legislation, the City Manager would be administrative head of the city, while the Mayor would be the official head who would attend banquets and various official functions. The Mayor would also be President of the Council. The City Council, elected at large by Proportional Representation, would appoint the City Manager and would be the policy-determining body of the government.

Successful in West

Success of this legislation constitutes a personal victory for Chandler W. Johnson of Cambridge, a student of government, who for several years has sought to place this plan on the statute books. Having witnessed the success of the City Manager-Proportional Representation system in Cincinnati and Toledo, Ohio, and other Midwestern cities, he has been anxious that Massachusetts cities be allowed to adopt this system.

Instrumental in this year's victory and participants in previous proponent battles were Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, and Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Chairman and member, respectively, of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which studied the subject and recommended passage of the bill.

Representative Rufus H. Bond of Medford sponsored the original bill.

Also yesterday the Governor signed a bill perfecting the Proportional Representation bill passed

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Dolan Denies Any Talks On 'Jury Fixing'

Defendant in Contempt Charges Trial Takes Witness Stand

RoomHired by Him

Declares the Same Right as District Attorney to Investigate Jurors

Blanket denial of any and all "jury fixing" conversations with his co-defendant, former Representative Robert Dinsmore, testified to by an investigator who eavesdropped in a closet in an adjoining room at the Hotel Statler, was made today by former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan in taking the stand in his own defense.

Dinsmore had finished his interrogation of witnesses, and the other defendants charged with contempt in alleged attempts to influence traverse jurors, Harold P. Simpson and J. Walter Quinn, had rested, when Mr. Dolan made these points.

1. That he had not seen Dinsmore "in 10 years."

2. That he hired the suite at the Statler to prepare the defense for the trial set for April 18 on indictments charging him and Mr. Quinn and Edward J. Supple, with conspiracy to steal from the City of Boston while he was City Treasurer and Dolan alone with 10 counts of larceny.

Made Phone Calls

3. That in "investigating" jurors he had made many phone calls but denied talking with any juror or authorizing anyone to talk to a juror.

4. That he had as much right as the District Attorney's office to investigate jurors; in fact, he wanted to find out if certain jurors were qualified to sit and whether or not they were influenced by what they heard during the political campaign last fall.

Mr. Dolan took the stand near the close of the morning session, after Mr. Dinsmore, acting as his own counsel, brought denials from four former State Representatives that they had had a conversation with him in the presence of Daniel J. Haley, a second private detective. Haley so testified in establishing his knowledge of the "Dinsmore voice" in alleged "jury fixing" conversations in the room at the Statler.

In admitting using the hotel room, Mr. Dolan also admitted, as testified, that he had telephoned to "Mike" (Michael J.) Ward of Brighton asking to help investigate jurors but that Mr. Ward declined because of the "political nature of the case."

Asked by his counsel, Timothy F. Callahan, if he had been indicted last fall (on conspiracy and larceny charges) during the heat of a political campaign, Mr. Dolan replied that he had. Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle objected to this question.

Mr. Callahan remarked, "This will become of some significance."

Then asking if the witness had heard speeches of a derogatory nature against him, counsel for Mr. Dolan was interrupted by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick who broke in—

"What is this—a build up for the trial?"

"No," replied Mr. Callahan. "I want to show that the community was inflamed against them."

Shortly after Mr. Dolan took the stand, Mr. Doyle agreed that the defendant had as much right to investigate jurors as the District Attorney.

Simpson Rested

Defendant Simpson rested without putting in any evidence.

When Mr. Quinn rested, his attorney, former State Auditor Francis X. Hurley, made a motion to strike out the testimony of Alfred A. Bligh, private investigator employed by the District Attorney's office, insofar as it referred to Mr. Quinn. Judge Fosdick overruled the motion.

In conducting his own case, Mr. Dinsmore called Boston Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey; Peter Fitzgerald of South Boston; James Twohig of South Boston and John Reardon of South Boston.

Each testified, under questioning by Mr. Dinsmore (with Judge Fosdick assisting him frequently in framing the questions), that he did not recall ever having talked with Mr. Dinsmore in the presence of Mr. Haley.

Mr. Haley testified he knew Mr. Dinsmore when the latter was a Representative and he, Mr. Haley, was a reporter on the Boston Telegram. He declared the four witnesses named were present when he and Mr. Dinsmore talked about the Exchange Street widening in 1924.

Stalled Vermont Granite Strike Believed Near Amicable End

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 24—With the deadlock between granite cutters and granite manufacturers of the Barre district still holding, Gov. George D. Aiken, who has twice sought to mediate the differences, declared he was still hopeful that representatives of the opposing groups would reach an amicable agreement. It is estimated that about 3,000 are out of work directly or indirectly, as a result of the "industrial holiday."

Many of the local workers are opposed to extension of the "holiday" and feel that they are being made the "goat" for the industry because work is continuing in other granite union areas. The local unions and the manufacturers had reached agreement on a wage scale but approval was refused by the Granite Cutters International Association. In explaining this stand at a meeting with Governor Aiken, Lawrence Foley of Quincy, Mass., President of the International Union, explained that should the agreement be approved by International it would result in lowering of wages for the coming year in various granite centers which have made agreements "pending Barre."

A "gradual but steady" decrease in the number of workers on WPA rolls in Vermont is reported by Harry W. Witters, State Adminstrator. He said that the total reported this week was 4,944, a decrease of 24 from he previous week. The number is not being reduced as rapidly as at this time last year, he said.

Masonic Body Elects

Charles Davis of Burlington, was elected President of the Association of Past Potentates of Mt. Sinai Temple of the Shrine, at an organization meeting held here Friday. Other officers elected are: Vice-President, E. John Smith, Newport; Secretary, Wilbur D. Mower, Barre; Treasurer, Orville N. Kew, Montpelier.

"The organization was formed for "good fellowship" and to act in an advisory capacity whenever called upon by the potentate in office. Twelve of a total of 16 past potentates attended the meeting.

The State Highway Department this week announced approval of 50

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

All but One Group of Harvard Employees Favor 'Inside Union'

The Week at Harvard

Because their object is the betterment of mankind through education, American universities have been often granted privileges and exemptions of various sorts, such as freedom from land and property taxation, from legislative control, and from insurance and pension plans. Parrallel with, and perhaps correlary to, these privileges has grown another phenomenon peculiar to the educational world—namely, almost complete freedom from any sort of labor troubles.

American industry learned anew of labor's power in 1936; and it now appears that the turn of American universities has come this year. Harvard University, holder of so many academic, historical, and financial "firsts" is once more in the vanguard.

Labor activities have completely eclipsed every other event of the past week at the Cambridge institution. In that time, Labor, figuratively speaking, 'went to bat" nine times and "fanned" eight times.

Climaxing months of vigorous campaigning in its drive "to organize employees of an American university for the first time, the A. F. of L. was dealt a resounding defeat when more

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Preiude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture, "The Hebrides" (Fingal's Cave") ..... Mendelssohn
Walther's Prize Song From "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" .. Wagner
"The Ride of the Valkyries" .. Wagner
"Peer Gynt" Suite, No. 1 ..... Grieg
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
Malagueña ..... Lecuona
Anchors Aweigh ..... Zimmermann
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—

"Goodbye Broadway," with Alice Brady and Charles Winninger. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:20, 11. Stage: Benny Goodman and his Swing Orchestra.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." Also "The River." Continuous from 8.30 a. m. to 11.30 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Scollay and Modern—
"College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Modern: 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with David Niven and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 6:40, 9.40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Doctor Rhythm," with Bing Crosby, Beatrice Lilly and Andy Devine. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Mystery House," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Brookline Village—
Bette Davis in "Jezebel," 2:30, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Arsen Lupin Returns," 4:15, 8.

Boston—
"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Nurse From Brooklyn," featuring Sally Eilers, Paul Kelly, and Larry Blake. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:20, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray, Harriet Hilliard, the Yacht Club Boys and Ben Blue. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Uptown—
"The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Barbara Read. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse
"Tale of Two Cities," with Ronald Coleman Also Pare Lorentz's "The River." Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—
Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall in "Mad About Music." 3:10, 6:05, 9:05. Also "Rawhide," with Smith Bellew and Evelyn Knapp. 2:10, 5:05, 8.

University—
Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford," 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. Also "Over the Wall," with Dick Foran. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Frederic March in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Also "Piccadilly Jim," with Robert Montgomery.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper and Madeline Carroll. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Strand—
Dick Powell and Frances Langford in "Hollywood Hotel." Also Warner Oland and Keye Luke in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." Tomorrow: "Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, Burns & Allen. Also "She Loved a Fireman," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Foran.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fine Arts—
Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth in "The Charm of La Boheme." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Tomorrow: "Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture.

South Station Theater—
"Donald's Ostrich," a Donald Duck cartoon; "Lowell Thomas Travel to Holland," "Ted Fio Rito Musical," latest news reels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"City Girl," with Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez. 2:09, 5:12, 8:15. Also "The Baroness and the Butler," featuring William Powell and Annabella. 3:44, 6:46, 9:53.

State and Orpheum—
"Merrily We Live," co-starring Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Orpheum; 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Judge Hardy's Children." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Hub—
Rudolph Valentino in "The Son of the Sheik." 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:30, 4:20, 6:20, 8:20, 10:20.

Music

Brown Hall—
Song recital by Hibbert L. Norton. Harriet I. Baken, accompanist. New England Conservatory. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Open House Evening. At two pianos, Marjorie Horblitt and Dorothy Williams. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Egyptian Crafts by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

When an Irresistible Voice Meets An Impenetrable Ear What Happens?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24—Special Justice Jacob Asher of the Worcester District Court, while widely known for the manner in which he tempers justice with mercy, is equally well known for the sermons and verbal lashings that he deals out to those that are hailed before him.

However, an incident happened in the Judge's courtroom this week which may cause him to be a bit more cautious in the future before he commences sermonizing. When informed that a defendant was charged with teaching her 13-year-old daughter to shoplift, Judge Asher leveled his finger at her and delivered one of the most devastating tongue-lashings of his judicial career.

All who heard it agreed that it was a masterpiece of justifiable wrath. For five minutes the words flowed from the Judge's mouth with such vehemence that the defendant should have shriveled up before the blast. But to the amazement of the court attendants and spectators, the woman was wholly unaffected. Even Judge Asher was so surprised at her calm demeanor, that he shouted in conclusion, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

If she was, she didn't admit it. She remained placidly looking at the judge. "Do you mean to imply," again shouted Judge Asher, "that all I've said to you is wasted?" At this moment her counsel arose and said, "If it please the court, I think it has been wasted as far as she is concerned. She doesn't understand English."

Lifting his hands in a gesture of hopelessness, Judge Asher imposed a suspended sentence of two months, and asked her counsel to "try" and interpret his remarks to her.

What's Going On in the Arts

Copley Society

"Pencil Paintings" by John Pratt Whitman are shown at the Copley Society. Included are varied poetic themes which relate to tree forms and the woodlands. Mr. Whitman has come to be known for his devotion to a theme which unfolds imaginatively under his hand. There are trees of all sorts, stalwart trees, gigantic trees, graceful, tenuous trees. Sometimes he emphasizes their density in deep patterns, sometimes their laciness, sometimes their gem-like beauty. Although the pencil is his medium he aims for the dramatic effect in terms of light and shadow.

Vose Galleries

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries there are to be seen two exhibitions, one of water colors by Charles R. Knapp, the other of oils by Dr. Hale Powers.

Mr. Knapp uses aquarelle with a feeling of abandon, allowing a mood to heighten the color, to brighten the atmosphere. Although we are accustomed to see color in abundance nowadays, painters like Mr. Knapp still make us think that they are given to excess, probably because they use color not to strengthen the realistic idea, but rather for ornamental or atmospheric purpose. Mr. Knapp's pictures appear to be those of a romantic who expresses his delight in swift washes, achieving a general effect which may or may not be pleasing. To us it appears the colors could be better regulated in accordance with some idea of subordination, and mutual enhancement.

Dr. Hale Powers represents another temperament, for he is given to thoughtful, subdued, carefully thought out painting. He chooses to paint at twilight or even night. His subjects are notable for simplicity, for some implicit thought or philosophical idea. There is "The Man with an Ox Bow," bent under his burden, unaware of the beauty of nature which surrounds him; there is "A Mill Dam," "The Old Mill Wheel," "The Philosopher at City Point." Every picture has scenic attractiveness, and some meditative connotation. This artist, for whom painting is a hobby, reveals a commendable devotion and concentration in his handicraft. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

"Pins and Needles," the Labor Stage musical, is in its final week at the Shubert. It starts from here on a transcontinental tour.

It will be followed at the Shubert next Monday evening by Maxwell Anderson's "The Star-Wagon," with Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish. The fortnight's engagement of this play will close the theatrical season.

Amateur Musicians Get Opportunity To Play in Orchestra

Amateur musicians are invited to join a new community orchestra known as the Beacon Hill Orchestra, which meets under the leadership of Henry Bernard every Wednesday evening from 7:30 to 10, at Community House, 38 Chambers Street.

Additional clarinet players, violinists, cellists and performers on brass instruments are needed and all musicians will be welcomed as new members.

There is no charge for joining the group or for participation, the idea being to foster the musical spirit in the neighborhood, give amateurs an opportunity to rehearse together under competent professional direction and later to appear in public concerts.

Those wishing to join this orchestra may apply at Community House, 38 Chambers Street, on Wednesday evenings.

Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

last year. This bill allows all cities and towns to elect School Committeemen by Proportional Representation, and all cities and towns, except Boston, to elect City Councilors or Selectmen by P. R. The same bill permits all cities to elect Mayors by preferential voting. It was found the bill passed last year required several changes.

This legislation was sponsored by Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Like proponents of good government, boosters of the Port of Boston also won a legislative victory when the House passed to be engrossed a bill establishing a Division of Waterways in the State Department of Public Works and authorizing it to construct new piers or reconstruct old ones in the Port.

Under the bill, the Division would have authority to take over present private piers at nominal sums and provide new facilities which would be leased for at least 40 years to private concerns at a rental sufficient to meet the entire cost of the construction or reconstruction work.

Although the original bill provided for the floating of bond issues, the House struck out this feature, on the ground that when the Division had lease agreements signed by private concerns, it could apply to the Legislature for the necessary money. The legislation was sponsored by the Special Commission established by the 1937 Legislature to study Boston's port problems.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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with a special

Boston and New England Edition

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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Television as Pastime Pushes Notch or Two Ahead

Performers act in studio to help the next film art through its awkward period — Competing companies work on same technical lines and differ mainly in program policies.

Laura Suarez
Acting Her Part Before the Iconoscope Camera in "When They Play a Waltz"

Behind the Microphone

Is television ready for its public debut?

Signs indicate that it is, yet many of the limitations remain that still keep it close to the laboratory.

The subject has been re-opened on the technical side by the announcement several days ago by Charles H. Sterenfeld, manufacturer of public address systems, that he would add a television receiver to his line available to any purchaser.

On the experimental side, the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiary, the National Broadcasting Company, have just resumed field tests. They have been active for two years building and transmitting experimental programs directed from the Empire State Building to special receivers, and occasionally they have invited a limited public to some of the tests.

From a competitive angle, the Columbia Broadcasting System is finishing building of its television studios in the Chrysler Building. The system is technically the same as NBC's though the program services naturally will be competitive. CBS has had Gilbert Seldes "expert-ing" its television problems.

Informed circles say that television, while in a very well developed state regarding the picture itself, still needs further research, especially in the program side of the art. NBC engineers at Radio City, for instance, say that the "romantic days of television are here." Why? "Because we were off the air Thursday night."

Explanation lies in the fact that this is the same as the "good old days" of radio. If things weren't all they should be back in the early twenties, you simply went off the air and stayed off until you felt ready to go back. The NBC, with one crew of engineers and directors to man its studios and transmitter, had to go off the air on Thursday evening recently because the staff was already overworked, with 17 programs in a single week.

As for the listening public's side of the television situation, the purchase of home sets, while possible, might in the present stage of the art, involve replacement, because of the rapid obsolescence that would be almost certain to follow. Also standards for the transmission and reception of television have not been established yet.

The Sterenfeld receiver is for pictures only, and needs a separate receiver to pick up the sound. This is about similar to those days in radio when receivers were bought with the loudspeaker a separate choice. Mr. Sterenfeld has two receivers, a console at $175 and a table model at $125. Pictures are 3½ by 4½ inches on the larger set and 2½ by 2¾ on the smaller. One receiver has 11 tubes and the other 9, not counting the cathode ray or picture tube itself.

The RCA receiver combines sight and sound under one tuning control and has a picture tube giving an image 8 by 10 inches. It contains about 30 tubes. Though no figure has been put on the RCA receiver, its price has been estimated in a range from $250 to $400.

Observers say that RCA picture is slightly superior to the Sterenfeld receiver. The RCA "kinescope" employs a small flying spot which scans the butt end of the picture tube and builds up a better defined picture. The Sterenfeld oscilloscope has a larger spot and tends to produce a slightly blurring effect caused by the overlapping of scanning lines.

The RCA-NBC combination will undoubtedly continue through 1938 making field and studio tests. It has already given demonstrations to a group of educators, showing the possibilities of television for classroom instruction. Dr. C. C. Clark, associate professor of general science at the New York University school of commerce, was shown lecturing at the television studios on the third floor at Radio City to a group of students seated in the viewing room on the sixtieth floor. Dr. Clark was questioned at several points by the listening students through a "talk back" circuit." It was quite evident in the television image that Dr. Clark was listening for the questions.

A press demonstration was also held and consisted of a dramatic production, "The Mysterious Mummy Case," adapted from a Tom Terriss adventure script. Its presentation required three studios and four distinct techniques. The main action took place in a live talent studio, with auxiliary media in the form of slides, motion pictures and special television effects relayed from two other studios.

Such is the state of NBC experiments. But NBC feels that it has not yet reached the point of satisfactory service, due to the possibility of temporary shutdowns of the transmitter.

The year 1939 is something else again. That is when the RCA plans to have an elaborate television demonstration set-up at the New York World's Fair.

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Dangers of Fire Portrayed Before Worcester Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24—In a move to discourage the ringing of false alarms and the setting of grass fires by youngsters, a campaign of education has been started among the school children of Worcester. It consists of lectures illustrated with motion pictures depicting the possible consequences of these practices.

Effectiveness of these lectures, hitherto given to school children by their teachers, is believed to lie in the fact that the perils behind such pranks is impressed on the children in their classrooms by a uniformed fire official.

Equipped with a motion picture projector and two rolls of films, Supt. Lorton C. Walden of the Worcester Fire Insurance Patrol commenced his lectures last week and it is expected that before the close of the schools next month for the summer vacation that he will talk and display his films before the pupils in all of the City's grammar schools.

Short African Tribe

The stature of the Akka tribe of African pigmies seldom exceeds 4 feet 10 inches.

Flood Control Hopes Revive As New Developments Appear

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—New England Congressmen studied today a possibility of constructing dams and reservoirs in the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys with funds proposed in the lending-spending program.

During hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Army engineers testified $15,393,000 could be spent on New England flood control dams and reservoirs.

They indicated the program might be started without Congressional approval of the interstate flood control compacts which have been blocked by Administration leaders who contended the pacts violated Federal policy.

The only modification proposed by engineers for the reservoirs and dams was compliance with the 1938 flood bill's provision as passed by the House requiring local contributions of 30 per cent instead of 100 per cent for lands and damages.

Urged by President

Another development in the New England situation was Senator Walsh's (D-Mass.) report that President Roosevelt wanted an immediate solution of the flood control problem which has been pending since August, 1937.

Senator Walsh said also the President appeared sympathetic toward the proposal that the Government pay 100 per cent of land and damages costs. He added he would be "willing" to introduce an amendment to the flood bill in the Senate calling for this provision.

However, Senator Walsh said, the President wanted a uniform national policy that would not conflict with past policies. Under the 100 per cent payment plan, the Senator pointed out, certain states which already have paid their full share for flood control might file claims for repayment.

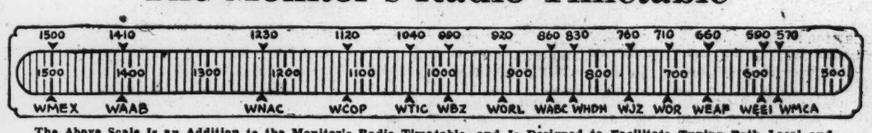
N. E. Expenditures

The engineer's recommendation for expenditures in New England included $2,346,000 in 1939 and $5,697,000 in 1940 on Connecticut basin reservoirs and $3,000,000 in 1939 and $4,350,000 in 1940 on Merrimack basin reservoirs.

They also recommended starting work immediately on local protection works for seven Massachusetts and Connecticut cities by spending $6,750,000 in 1939 and $4,774,000 in 1940, a total of $11,524,000 which was authorized by the House in the new flood bill for dikes and pumping stations.

New England Congressmen were unable to explain how Army engineers might proceed with flood control work without Congressional action on the compacts unless the Secretary of War resorted to the right of eminent domain to take the lands necessary.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 News; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Concert Orchestra	Jimmy Richards's Orch.	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vic Donato's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Music; drama	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Talk: China	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	Garden Club	"Novelty Choir"	Detective Drama
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordeaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please":	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Pet Peeves"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop": informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"The Comeback":	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	dramatization	pany	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Billy Lossez's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Mystery sketch	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Vic Donato's Orchestra
10:45 Dr. Hu Shih	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Development of Music	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:30 Dick Gasparre's	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	Hillybilly Musical Show	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	Liars' Fraternity	Victor Nelson's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Organist	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15 Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Cowboy songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Asher and Jimmie"	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Vocalists
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	Fashions in Rhythm	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Studio speaker	"Mary Marlin": sketch	David Harum: sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Sweet Music"
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Women and News"	Lorenzo Jones	"Melody Strings"	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	"Curtain Calls"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	Revue: music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Kiwanis Club Luncheon:
1:45 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	speakers
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Swingtime Trio	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Roy Gobey, songs
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Roving Reporter
2:30 Foreign Trade: W.	"Waltz Favorites": con-	"Variations": music	Sports reports	Book Reviews
2:45 C. Dickerman	cert orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sports reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. Cin-	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15 'Your Government'	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	cinnati baseball game.	Sport reports
3:30 Commentator	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees vs. Cin-	Network program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	cinnati baseball game.	Network program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Bees vs. Cin-	Sport reports
4:15 "Music Counter"	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	cinnati baseball game.	"Song Styles"
4:30 "Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Bees vs. Cin-	"Romance Time"
4:45 Vocalist	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	cinnati baseball game.	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Comment; music	Popular orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Revelers: male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Vic Donato's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 "America Dances"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Rose Marie, songs	"Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger":	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Comment; music	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	Bolognini's Orchestra	"The Wordeaster"
8:15 ica: sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Geray's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Knighting of Charles	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 the Lads	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	Courboin, organist	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	"Bastion Saint Ger-	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	vais": dramatization	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 Word Game With	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Vic Donato's Orchestra
9:45 "FPA"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	"Down Memory Lane"
10:00 "Gang Busters":	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Boston "Pop" Concert	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Foreign Trade Asset:	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	Cordell Hull, speaker	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Will Osborne's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	C. Russell's Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 Dick Gasparre's	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	lem"; variety

Pawtucket Safety Plan Still On Despite Break in Long Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24—With this city now in its one hundred and sixth day without a fatal motor mishap, and with no letup of the police program to keep the highways safe, a safety record toppled in Pawtucket.

The passing of Roger Theriault of that city brought to an end Pawtucket's drive for a 200-day record. Prior to the breaking of the non-fatal period, Pawtucket had chalked up 180 days without a fatality.

The last previous fatality was on Nov. 24, 1937, and today would have marked the beginning of a new six-months' period of safety. However, Leonard Mills, Chief of Police, made it clear that there would be no relaxation during the next half-year period and that greater educational facilities will be used to encourage safety.

The success of the Providence campaign is having its effect in other sections of the State where State and local authorities are conducting night drives to enforce the new speed regulations which are being sponsored by the State Division of Motor Vehicles.

Chief Wilfred J. Paquin of the Division has announced that his investigators, co-operating with the local authorities, are seeing to it that motorists keep within the 45-mile-an-hour during the day and the 40-mile-an-hour regulation during the night in the rural districts. In most of the cities the police are keeping the speed down to 25 miles an hour.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

State aid bridge projects for 1938, costing $227,797. The Sate's share of the total cost will be $182,499. Towns in which projects have been approved are:

Bakersfield 2), Berkshire, Benson, Berlin, Bridport, Bristol, Cabot, Cavendish, Coventry, Danville, Dover (3), Dixbury, Elmore, Franklin, Georgia (2), Hardwick, Hartford, Hubbardton, Lincoln, Ludlow, Lyndon, Marlboro, Monkton, Montpelier, Morristown, Peacham, Richmond (3), Rockingham, Roxbury, Rupert, St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, Sheldon, Starksboro, Thetford, Tinmouth, Waterbury, Westford, Weston, West Windsor, Woodstock, Whitingham and Wilmington.

* * *

Road Abandonment Order

A copy of an Interstate Commerce Commission report authorizing abandonment of the Burlington & Lamoille branch of the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., has been received here. It states that "a community unable to support a railroad cannot justly demand its continued operation at a loss in order to maintain the value of private property within that community."

The Commission made this answer to those who protested that the proposed abandonment would "effect a general decrease in the value of property within the territory tributary to the branch." The report also stated that the 25-mile branch from the standpoint of the applicant's system as a whole was operated at an annual loss of $26,991 during the last six years and that "it could not be made to show a profit if credited with the entire gross revenues."

It was stated in the report that during the years 1932-37 the entire freight traffic averaged only slightly more than two tons a train mile and that the number of passengers carried during the period totalled only 563 annually. An investment cost of $569,430 and a net salvage value of $29,200 were reported.

The lack of a balanced population is the most serious problem the United States has to face, Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, professor of geography at Clark University, told members of the State Planning Board in an address here. Dr. Ekblaw pointed out that growth of the country has been limited by immigration restrictions and that the large number of dependent aged persons has accentuated the depression. This country has sufficient resources to support another 50,000,000 persons, Dr. Ekblaw declared. The professor was the principal speaker at a Planning Board meeting on land utilization.

Labor

(Continued from Page 9)

than 1300 Harvard workers went to the polls to determine whether the Federation or its rival, the Harvard University Employees Representative Association, should henceforth be the recognized bargaining agent between Harvard officials and employees.

In only one of the election units, that of the dining hall employees, did the A. F. of L. register a victory, and even there the margin was not great. Maids, caretakers, maintenance, engineering, operating, pressmen, Harvard Athletic Association, and Yard Police, all indicated a strong preference for the "inside" union over the national organization. The dining hall workers were the first group approached by Federation organizers last winter when they announced their intention of making a closed shop out of Harvard.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News," in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 10:30 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

Discontinued

Connecticut

New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Connecticut

Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 25

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, May 25

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL

Now on Stage

Benny Goodman

In Person

and his ORCHESTRA

On the Screen:

"Good Bye Broadway"

Alice Brady—Chas. Winninger

STATE (Formerly) ORPHEUM

HELD OVER—2nd WEEK

Constance Bennett, Brian Aherne in "MERRILY WE LIVE"

"JUDGE HARDY'S CHILDREN" Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney

SHUBERT—Last 7 Times EVES. 8:30

America's Smash Hit!

ROLLICKING MUSICAL REVUE

PINS and NEEDLES

Wed. Sat. Mat., 55c-$1.65. Eves., 55c-$2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500

Robert Taylor—Lionel Barrymore in "A YANK AT OXFORD"

Dick Foran—June Travis in "OVER THE WALL"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE WELLESLEY HILLS

Mon., Tues., Wed.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.

Return Engagements of Ronald Colman

THE TALE OF TWO CITIES

THE RIVER

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492

TONIGHT 8:30

POPS

ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

MON., MAY 30—TUES., MAY 31

HANS WIENER and Dance Group

WALTER PISTON'S New Ballet "The Incredible Flutist"

Tickets .25, .50, .75, $1

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WHAT A LIFE

A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family.

BILTMORE

W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

The RITZ BROS. in "KENTUCKY MOONSHINE"

★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

Reg. Day 25¢ ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

DENNIS VERA VIVIENNE WALTER KING ZORINA SEGAL SLEZAK in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy

I MARRIED AN ANGEL

50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS

Evs. 7:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now

SHUBERT, W. 44 St. CL. 6-5990

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE IN SUSAN AND GOD

A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS

Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40 No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

R. I. Mill Strike Hinted; Jobs and Pay Off in N. E.

A possible strike was hinted by C. I. O. officials at Olneyville, R. I., today over wage reductions in a large woolen mill there, as employment and wages continued to drop in New England generally.

A committee of workers at the Atlantic Woolen Company mill, Olneyville, left for New York City to serve notice on company officials that a strike is likely unless a recent 12½ per cent wage cut is rescinded.

The employees were led by Joseph Sylvia, organizer of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. They planned to confer with national T. W. O. C. leaders before visiting mill officials.

Bay State Reports Drop

At the same time, the Massachusetts Department of Labor announced that employment and pay rolls fell off in most large industrial cities of the State in April, as compared with March, although there was an increase in Lawrence and Lowell.

The principal gains, the Department reported, were in the woolen and worsted industry, while the shoe business showed considerable slack. In several cities, wage cuts caused pay rolls to drop faster than employment.

The strike threat in Rhode Island was in support of a walkout that has been in progress for two weeks at the Stottville, N. Y., plant of the Atlantic Woolen Company. If carried out, it would be the first significant strike of woolen workers in New England since a wave of wage reductions swept the industry on May 2.

While protesting vigorously, workers generally have accepted the cut. Exceptions in two related industries have been notable—the two-weeks walkout of dyehouse and bleachery employees in Woonsocket, R. I., which ended with an agreement to arbitrate reductions, and a strike at the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet plant in Connecticut, which is still in progress.

According to Mr. Sylvia, the Olneyville factory normally employs about 3,100, but now has only about 1,500 active. Of the 3,100, the Union claims 2,300 members.

Another New England woolen mill was shut today as a result of a labor dispute, but the action apparently was taken voluntarily by the management to counteract a petition of the United Textile Workers of America for reinstatement of 200 workers with back pay from 1935.

This was the 75-year-old Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Company plant at Rochester, N. H., where the U. T. W. A. had a strike in 1935 in protest against wage reductions. A few weeks ago, the Union asked the National Labor Relations Board to reinstate 200 workers dismissed as a result of that walkout.

Mill officials did not state how long they expected to remain closed.

Employment and pay rolls increased in Lawrence and Lowell during April, but fell off slightly from March in nearly every other large industrial city in Massachusetts, according to the Department of Labor and Industries. The number of workers in the State was 25.3 per cent below the figure for April, 1937, and the amount of pay rolls dropped 35.3 per cent.

Rise in Lawrence

Employment jumped 9.9 per cent in Lawrence and pay rolls were boosted 4 per cent. Despite a slack in the shoe business in Lowell, the number of workers for April was 1.5 per cent higher than in March and pay rolls were 1.1 more.

Hardest hit last month were Brockton and Lynn, shoe centers, and Pittsfield, home of several large woolen mills and electrical manufacturing plants. While employment increased 1.6 in Springfield, the amount of pay rolls for the month declined 1.1 per cent.

In New Bedford, the number of workers decreased 2.6 per cent, but pay rolls dropped only .4 per cent. Business activity in Worcester and Boston showed little change.

Half Bates Awards To Massachusetts High School Seniors

LEWISTON, Maine, May 24 (AP)—Massachusetts high school seniors received eight of 16 full tuition scholarships awarded today by Bates College.

Four students from New Hampshire, three from Maine, and one from Connecticut also won scholarships, all selected on the basis of scholarship, character, personality, promise of leadership and financial need.

The students and their schools include:

Men—Charles J. Buck, Warren, Mass., High; Harry E. Haff, Jr., Adams, Mass., High; John E. Lloyd, North High, Worcester, Mass.; Manuel Nunes, Fall River, Mass., High, and Ralph F. Fuller, Westfield, Mass., high.

Women—Virginia A. Day, Classical High, Worcester, Mass.; Eleanor A. Keene, Framingham, Mass., High; Claire Wilson, West Newton, Mass., Newton High, and Jean H. Keneston, Shelton, Conn., High.

Moving Along Road to U. S. Citizenship

Staff Photographer; © Underwood

Taking Out Naturalization Papers

Two Scenes Showing Aliens Taking the First Steps Toward American Citizenship. Miss Mary Ward, United States Immigration Commissioner at Boston, in Upper Right-Hand Corner

Naturalizing Business Brisk Despite Slack in Other Lines

The rumble of the war machine in Europe, the detonation of bombs in Spain and the gunfire in China have had the effect in Boston of reminding aliens that now is the right time in which to seek naturalization and become American citizens. That's one place where business is picking up.

On the 10th floor of the Federal Building a steady stream of persons from practically every country in the world files by the large staff of clerks, stenographers and examiners of the United States Labor Department's Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in their search for American citizenship.

Some are appearing for the first time to make their Declaration of Intention, better known as taking out First Papers. Others are present to file their Second Papers or Petitions for Citizenship. Then there are their witnesses.

These days American citizenship is a prized possession to aliens living in the United States, and each year more seek that privileged condition. The chances of sharing the gentle rain of Federal and State funds, whether for work on WPA projects or for eligibility for old age pensions, have drawn many resident aliens to seek United States citizenship.

12,800 Applications

Last year some 12,800 applications for Second Papers were made in the Boston district during the last five months of 1937. This compares with only about 8,700 for the same period two years earlier. The increase is almost 50 per cent.

The total figures for 1937 for the Boston district which comprises most of New England in round numbers are as follows: Applications for First Papers—25,000; applications for Second Papers—24,000; witnesses interviewed with the applicant—45,000. It must be remembered that under the present law all persons do not need to take out First Papers; also that at least two years must elapse between the filing of First and Second Papers, including at least a five years residence in the United States. The first of this year found about 9,000 Second Papers pending in the Boston Bureau.

The third and last step in citizenship proceedings consists of a court hearing, at least 90 days after the filing of Second Papers. If passed by the Court the American-to-be takes the "Oath of Allegiance to the United States" and at once becomes a naturalized American with a Certificate of Citizenship to prove it. Because of the hords that pass through the local office the Court examining is actually done prior to the weekly court held for naturalization. Federal District Court Judge George C. Sweeney has lately been administering the oath to 200 or more persons each week.

Some 7,430,000

According to the 1920 census, there were some 7,430,000 unnaturalized aliens in this country. The 1930 figures cut this about a million. Since then it is estimated by Edward J. Shaughnessy, Acting Commissioner of Immigration, that the figure has shrunk another two million and is still dropping.

The Massachusetts system of citizenship education ranks near if not at the top of those used throughout the country. It is very thorough. Some years ago when trying out a new system of questions for aliens seeking citizenship, the Boston office was chosen for the experiment because of its good work in the past. The D. A. R. has put out a manual for citizenship which is printed in 16 languages beside English and which is of great aid to citizenship-seeking aliens.

A recent afternoon's visit to the Boston Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization revealed such varied cases as follow: The cook at Boston's Women's Republican Club, a Brazilian-born Italian who arrived in the United States on the first anniversary of the World War armistice, was at last seeking citizenship. "Mussolini will never get me back," he assured the examiner.

A Bit Hazy

Then there was a Turkish woman who appeared a bit hazy about the way laws were made in this country. "Hurley makes the laws," she believed. The examiner recommended that she do a bit more studying on the subject. Next to appear was a man of Polish nationality though of Russian birth. There followed a Portuguese woman married to an American, an Italian cement finisher, a Canadian woman married to an American world war veteran. And thus America's melting pot boils day in, day out.

Not long ago an elderly gentleman appeared in the office of the local Naturalization Commissioner and wanted to know the date of his birth. After much searching of records it turned out that he had filed his First Papers 41 years ago, long before the local Bureau was functioning in its present form. The seven year period during which his First Papers were good had long gone by. Had he filed them after 1906, however, the information could have been supplied. But 1897 records could only have been recovered if kept at all, from the local court house where the man had applied. In changing America 41 years is a long time.

Library Closing Stirs Protest

(Continued from Page 9)

the branch library to assist us in maintaining proper community morale, through accepted and supervised reading. It would be a real calamity to be faced with a discontinuance of this splendid service. It would be far less disastrous to close a branch in one of the more prosperous communities where people can afford to patronize lending libraries."

The signers are Mrs. Beulah S. Hester, Neighborhood Worker at the House; Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Girls' Worker, and Edward Simms, Boys' Worker.

Stunned by Order

Stating they were "stunned" by the order for closing their library, partons of the Mount Bowdoin Branch, Dorchester, are pointing out that 44,000 holders of library cards will be affected. This is the largest of the four branches to be closed. It has a collection of more than 13,000 books and its circulation last year was about 132,000.

Councillor Sidney Rosenberg of the district has submitted a formal protest against the closing to Trustees of the Boston Public Library. He went before the City Council today with a request that Mayor Tobin confer with the Trustees, requesting reconsideration of their vote. If the Mount Bowdoin Branch is to be closed during the summer, says Mr. Rosenberg, the children, most of whom stay at home through the vacation period, seldom will have carfare to take them to a more distant branch, and will be reading "a type of literature not suited to their immature needs. No economy can compensate for the development of such a situation."

Mass meetings of protest have been held in South Boston concerning the plan to close the branch on the corner of E Street and Broadway. "We all feel terrible about it," said Mrs. Beata Cleary of Little House, a settlement organization, which the Library has furnished with books, and which is the only recreational center in the neighborhood. When persons have drifted into the library on a winter evening, because their rooms were cold, and the street corner even colder, they have, in many cases, found educational and cultural interests which have started them anew on the journey of their daily life. With the loss of their library the people of A and B, C and D, and E Streets lose a community center. "The librarian has done such wonderful community work," is the comment of Miss Louise French, social worker on the staff of the Boston Provident Association, "and we feel the closing of the library is a calamity in this neighborhood."

The closing of the Tyler Street Branch will drive the Chinese student back into the overcrowded apartment of his home; three flights over a laundry, shop, or restaurant; and the Syrian boy and girl into the midst of a family where every one talks, amiably, at the same time, and lessons become a problem in concentration. While, to quote the communication issued a week ago by Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, the Tyler Street Branch "will be converted into a school headquarters from which extension service will be given as needed to schools located in the areas in which branch libraries are closed," it will be the young adult of the district who will notice the lack.

A girl of Syrian parentage, who is trying to make up for education arrested when she went to work in a factory, arrives home too late in the evening to journey to Copley Square. Her comment, from her point of view and that of her friends is, "I think it is terrible. This is the only chance the kids have to go to a library."

Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Commissioner of the Boston Licensing Board, who has resided most of her life in the close vicinity of Tyler Street, and has performed valuable service of a social nature among the underprivileged there, stated, when questioned about the library closing, that while she appreciated the need for reduction in the budget, it was "too bad to have to economize that way." She added, "I think there should never be a cut in cultural opportunities for the people. The people in a neighborhood of this kind see first one thing taken from them and then another."

Indict

(Continued from Page 9)

three holders of state or county offices whom he appointed are under charges, the Governor has personally suffered no injury to his reputation.

Within 24 hours of the grand jury's findings he demanded the resignation of Statute Revision Commissioner John D. Thoms, Athletic Commissioner Joseph H. Lawlor, and New Haven County Commissioner Matthew A. Daly, his three appointees who were accused in the investigation. Remembered to his credit is his point-blank refusal to run for Governor in 1932 with Daniel J. Leary, Waterbury controller, as a candidate for lieutenant governor.

State's Attorney Alcorn, soundly beaten when he ran for Governor on the Republican ticket against Governor Cross in 1934, adds to his reputation as a fearless and effective prosecutor. Whether he will benefit politically in a State where political organizations control the party nominating conventions is another matter.

Mexico: Duty-Free Books?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Due to the efforts of the Deputy from Nuevo Leon and others, a law is now being considered in Mexico's Chamber of Deputies which will permit the importation, duty-free, of books, music, and art objects. For some time there has been a small duty on books, a higher one on music, and duties in varying degree on art objects. Phonograph records may also be exempted from duty.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

first to be called was Thomas F. McGrath, Commissioner of Soldiers Relief, who dismissed Mrs. Henrietta B. Keenan from her $25.50-a-week post. Mr. McGrath admitted, during an hour's questioning, that the idea of Mrs. Keenan's position being unnecessary had first occurred to him when Mayor Lynch asked that she be dropped.

With the cases of seven other women yet to be heard, the session is not expected to conclude before tomorrow afternoon.

Meanwhile the plight of 14 dismissed married women school teachers was getting its share of attention. In this instance, a ruling by the School Board prohibiting the employment of married women is the subject of controversy. Mrs. Fernell B. Houghton today secured a writ of mandamus in Supreme Court to compel Everett W. Ireland, Superintendent of Schools, to expunge from the records any reference to the new rule. Mr. Ireland has been served notice to appear on June 3, and has been given $1,000 counsel fees by the Somerville School Board to defend himself.

(Continued from Page 9)

men are placed in the "ridiculous" position of "not being able to do business out of state unless they had already had out-of-state dealings prior to June, 1935. In other words, trucking firms in Massachusetts that had handled business in New Hampshire before June, 1935, can continue to do so. But companies that had not done business in New Hampshire before that date are prohibited from driving their trucks across the New Hampshire line.

Another measure applies to the shipment of part-loads. If a trucking firm has two half-loads to carry out of Vermont, one to New Hampshire, the other to Massachusetts, the truck must take one load to either of the states, then return to Vermont for the other load, rather than carry both loads at once.

Confer at Munich

MUNICH, May 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, May 22, spent several hours conferring with Reichsführer Hitler after ceremonies inaugurating construction of Munich's new subway.

Blame in Job Placement Is Laid at Hurley's Door

(Continued from Page 1)

ber, 1937, and that these employees have within the past few weeks taken competitive examinations to be made permanent employees.

It further appears that Section 6 of Rule 21 of the Civil Service Commission provides as follows:

"A provisional permanent appointee who has served for six months or more in a department may, upon request of the appointing officer, be certified for permanent employment; provided he passes the next examination held for the position."

Permanent Status

In other words, this rule would allow the appointing officer, in this case the Unemployment Compensation Commission, to make permanent the status of the hundreds of employees referred to above provided only that they received a passing mark or 70 per cent in the recently held examinations, and provided the Civil Service Commission approves.

It further violates the whole spirit of the Civil Service Law and works a great injustice on more than 30,000 citizens of the Commonwealth, who in good faith entered into a supposedly open and fair competition, expecting that eligibles would be appointed from the top of the list as is usual in the Civil Service procedure.

We, therefore, respectfully recommend that Chapter 31 of the General Laws be amended by inserting therein at the end of Section 15 the following new paragraph:

"Within 2 weeks after the establishment of an eligible list for any grade or classification all provisional and temporary appointment to such grade or classification shall be terminated and all vacancies caused thereby shall be filled by certification from such list in accordance with existing provisions of law."

Swampscott

(Continued from Page 9)

has increased 30 per cent, while expenditures for beer, whiskey, and automobiles has increased 300 per cent. If we are going to worship at the shrine of all that is cheap and tawdry we will finally become that kind of a people, but I don't believe we will choose that way. In fact, from the attitude of men in public life today, men who are leaders with whom I have talked, I feel that we are coming fast to the threshold of what might be called a spiritual renaissance.

The importance of alcchol education in any crime prevention program was the theme of an address this afternoon by W. Roy Breg, Executive Secretary of Allied Youth, Inc., who spoke before the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

He told the delegates that more than one-fifth of all crime tabulated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in recent crime reports is directly related to alcohol and that young people are directly concerned in "38 per cent of all violations of liquor laws, 36 per cent of all intoxicated driving and 29 per cent of all drunkenness." By young people, he meant persons 29 years old and under, he said.

The speaker described a study made by Allied Youth of more than 2,200 Senior High School students in an important city of New York State, showing that 48.62 per cent were drinking and two-thirds of the student homes were serving alcoholic beverages.

Opera Officials Named

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The Metropolitan Opera House Association, Inc., announced May 22 that Cornelius N. Bliss had been elected chairman of its Board of Directors. He succeeds Paul D. Cravath, president, who held both jobs. Mr. Cravath was returned to the presidency. All other officers were re-elected including Edward Johnson, general manager.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Royal Academy Show

By Jan Gordon

London

The position of the Royal Academy in London has been brought sharply into the limelight by the protest of Mr. P. Wyndham Lewis against the summary rejection of his portrait of T. S. Eliot, and by the consequent resignation of Mr. Augustus John.

Whenever public art is in question the Academy assumes the status of a semi-official body; whenever there is any claim for reform, it argues that it is a private concern. At present the institution hangs as a bit of an incubus over the development of contemporary art in London, not only because of its position and the British love of any kind of aristocracy, even aesthetic, but also because Burlington House is the only large picture gallery in the whole town.

Yet despite this and despite the fact that the R. A. charges nothing for submissions to the jury, the number of pictures sent in this year to the New English Art Club, which has probably a third of the space and charges fees for both submission and hanging was larger than was sent to the Royal Academy. Such a fact is of considerable significance, as also is the fact that by an increasing number of our better young painters the Royal Academy is being practically boycotted.

A small painting by Wilson Steer, O. M., stands out in the present exhibition. "Bird's-nesting, Ludlow" is the first Steer, I believe ever shown at the Academy; this one has been bought by the Chantry Bequest. Its quality, pictorial design and Constable-like richness of effect make most of the larger works look a little flabby.

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The pageantry of last year is, of course, widely echoed in the present gathering. Frank O. Salisbury's large Coronation picture is a surprise. It does achieve a general magnificence of effect with well-studied portraiture and gestures, while the sense of setting is in many degrees better than anything he has done before. Within its limits it is a success, as also is, in a smaller way, L. Campbell Taylor's version of another moment of the ceremony. The royal portraits have for some time had nothing better than T. C. Dugdale's portrait of "H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester," though Colon Gill's portrait of the Queen, standing against a low perspective of Windsor Castle, has the charm of an unconventionality rare in such pieces.

Among the other portraits there is, however, good work in that of the natural scientist, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, O. M., F. R. S., by Meredith Frampton. The precision of statement and composition and the visual excitement stirred by this precision bring this painting into some relationship with Ingres. Other notable portraits are "Col. the Hon. E. A. Lawson" by T. C. Dugdale, A. R. A., one of the best portraits he has painted, "Sir David Milbe-Watson," by Harold Knight, R. A., and "Lord Killowen" by R. G. Eves, A. R. A., and, in sculpture, "Portrait of an Austrian," by Marjorie Meggitt, and "The Rev. Conrad Noel," by Gertrude Hermes.

Landscape is on the whole unenterprising. One of the bravest experiments is that of Dame Laura Knight, "The Thames." The quiet of the sunlit river is sharply contrasted with the lumpy bustle of the embankment traffic. Purists might object that the whole is not quite structurally coherent, but as an expression of the emotional differences—and art is first of all an expression of something felt—it is just and effective. Her gypsy study, "Romany Belles," is also an excellent piece of work. Other notable landscapes are "Lulworth Cove," by Sidney Lee, R. A., "Exmoor Farm," by McIntosh Patrick, and "Bright Intervals: North Wales," by Adrian Hill.

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There is only one striking example in genre painting to cheer up this somewhat dingy Academy and that is in the ancient medium of tempera which is gaining favor year by year. Louisa Hodgson's "Birth of Venus" is a whimsical and ironical tour de force. The crew of a North Sea trawler has pulled in its net but instead of the expected fish has captured the pale goddess. Composition, color and handling are all exactly right for the whimsy, to which touches of real gilding on the steam whistle give added point. But a painting which is sure to cause a good deal of controversy, although none of this will be concerning its artistic merits, is W. Russell Flint's large propaganda work, "In Their Own Homes (Spain's Agony of Civil War)."

The sculpture room is enhanced by pieces destined to grace the Norwich city offices, and of these one may judge that nothing in this year's show can rival the 18 roundels, illustrating history, industry, agriculture and handicrafts, set in the big bronze doors and designed by James Woodford, A. R. A. But the three large figures by Alfred F. Hardiman, A. R. A., although they are seen out of position and setting, should be worthy collaborators on the same building. Some good portraiture but little figure work of much real importance round off one of the dullest Academies of the last few years.

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"The Thames," Oil Painting by Dame Laura Knight, D. B. E., R. A.

A New Chamber Orchestra

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The last two or three years have seen the birth in London of quite a number of chamber orchestras. The latest arrival is the New Chamber Orchestra—a title, by the way, that is soon outgrown. Conducted by a talented young musician and composer, Peter Burges, it has already given two concerts the quality of which again drew attention to one of the most delightful mediums of musical art.

The average listener, perhaps, rarely concerns himself with the problems imposed by the medium through which the composer works. And sometimes, it has to be admitted, this unconcern is shared even by the composer. Yet no more than any other artist can the musician afford to neglect the nature and qualities of his material—"the end is not distinct from the means; the form from the matter; the subject from the expression; they inhere in and completely saturate each other."

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The musician may learn much about the importance of medium from the contemporary painter and sculptor. Speaking of the artist's vision, Roger Fry says: "Those who indulge in this vision are entirely absorbed in apprehending the relation of forms and colors to one another, as they cohere within the object." The example he gives is so illustrative of a strong feeling for medium that one cannot resist quoting it. Suppose, he continues, that we are looking at a Sung bowl; "we apprehend gradually the shape of the outside contour, the perfect sequence of the curves, and the subtle modifications of a certain type of curve which it shows; we also feel the relation of the concave curves of the inside to the outside contour; we realize that the precise thickness of the walls is consistent with the particular kind of matter of which it is made, its appearance of density and resistance; and finally, we recognize, perhaps, how satisfactory for the display of all these plastic qualities are the color and the dull luster of the glaze." Compared with this quiet, cool beauty, one has only to think of the dazzling, pure color pouring on to canvas from the vehement brush of a Van Gogh, to realize how one art medium may differ from another.

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The more immaterial medium of the musician is sound, expressed by voice or instrument, singly or in diversity of combination. And the ear, no less than the eye, apprehends "the relations of forms and colors to one another." Neither should it be forgotten that music has its textures. As Dr. George Dyson points out: "The normal texture of Bach is contrapuntal, and its internal values have a horizontal derivation." Modern texture, on the other hand, is normally vertical, "a fabric of splashes of sound. . . . Orchestral parts now resemble horizontal sections cut through a landscape."

The piano has much to answer for. By its capacity for translating other mediums into percussive sound, it has dulled sensitiveness not only to them but to itself. Listen, for example, to the average pianist playing Chopin or Debussy—two composers with an infallible sense of their medium. For those who have endured the "orchestral" pianist, or the gambolings of an elephantine orchestra trying to pick up a musical pea, the best way of getting their ear "in" again is to listen to chamber music.

The chamber orchestra, whatever its constitution, is an enchanting medium. Compared with the thicker medium of the big orchestra, the singular transparence and purity of its colors suggest the difference in quality between a painting in water color and one in oil. There are composers who maltreat their orchestra as the "blacksmith" virtuoso does his piano, with the result that it sounds, as Malipiero says, "coarse, vulgar and disagreeable, like a voice that has shrieked too much and can no longer speak naturally."

At Mr. Burges's two concerts at the Grotrian Hall we heard the quieter voice of music with those inner octaves of meaning that are lost in turgid floods of sound. The eighteenth century, oddly enough, supplied some "first performances in London;" a symphony by Boccherini and one by Hayden, marked "1784." Another was a Vivaldi concerto for violin and strings "restored" with certain modern improvements by Casella, which made one spend most of the time speculating which was Casella and which was Vivaldi. One is still speculating. A first public performance was also given of a concerto for flute and strings by Rutland Boughton. The composer must not be blamed for what, having originated in ancient Greece, is said to be the oldest musical joke in the world. The conundrum ran, "What is worse than a concerto for flute?" Having given it up, the victim was told: "Two concertos for flute."

While the Greeks might have thought Mr. Boughton's concerto "unduly fluty," he has written a pleasant, unpretentious and almost too mellifluous work—in the sense that for some time this type of melody and idiom generally are associated with the period of stuffed birds, wax flowers, the ottoman and the whatnot. But as the painters are now collecting such relics of the Victorian age, Mr. Boughton may, for all one knows, be dreadfully sophisticated and right in the vogue. After all, idioms are not unlike women's hats and clothes—kept long enough they come into fashion again.

There could have been no sharper idiomatic contrast than Darius Milhaud's "Three Symphonies," played at the first concert. Absolutely suited to its medium, this music is of the kind that can raise the ire of the average Anglo-Saxon critic. Brought up on the solid fare of the German classics he continually asks for what he calls "thought" in music, if, as in this instance, he is offered charm, verve, gaiety and wit he thinks that he is being treated frivolously and even that his leg is being pulled. One has to leave it at that.

But enough has been said to show the catholicity of Mr. Burges's musical outlook. Obviously he is already a conductor of experience. His beat is clean and rhythmical and he secured some admirable playing. His complete absorption in the music that he is interpreting will make him popular with orchestral players. The only conductor who can safely give most of his attention to the public is the 'bus conductor.

Gounod and Chabrier Revivals

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

A characteristic event recently confirmed the prophecies of those observers who foretold a progressive return to a less unwholesome aesthetic "climate" than that to which we have been acsustomed for the last few years. The Opéra-Comique has revived Gounod's "Médecin Malgré Lui" and Chabrier's "L'Education Manquée." Not only the public but also the leaders of opinion and arbiters of taste gave these restful works an enthusiastic reception.

I have already pointed out the present tendency of our so-called "advance-guard" musicians to "pour water into their wine." Examples multiply daily from every quarter. The most striking of these is the "Suite Provençale" by Darius Milhaud, in which traditionalism and wisdom constitute an actual profession of faith. The extraordinary success of the two revivals given at the Opéra-Comique acquires a very special significance.

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For genuine musicians—and I speak of those who are most subtly responsible to the resources of modern writing—Gounod has never been in need of rehabilitation. He is one of the essential links in the great French tradition. Certain of his melodies have been vulgarized to excess by popular success, but his harmonic style, lyricism and the warm clarity of his musical idiom form part of our national treasure. Without Gounod we should not have had Gabriel Fauré or Massenet. Without Fauré and Massenet we should not have had Debussy and without Debussy we should still be awaiting Ravel.

As soon as the Overture to "Médecin Malgré Lui" was over whispers of delight ran through the hall. Such incisive finesse, grace and plasticity, combined with a delicate and ethereal orchestration, enraptured the listeners. Every melody in the score was applauded with fervor.

Unfortunately the piece was handicapped by the struggles of the singers of Molière's dialogue. Here is perhaps one of the main reasons for the decadence of this genre of opéra-comique, which was essentially a mixture of the sung and spoken word. Our forbears were undoubtedly more indulgent than we are toward the singing "actor." The technique of our legitimate theater has for some years been so brilliantly developed that we have become exacting in matters of interpretation. A group of great actors, especially since the movement started by Antoine, has taught our public not to excuse imperfect diction.

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Singers, however, are rarely good actors. Not only are their gestures, postures and intonations conventional, but the necessity of keeping the voice "placed" between two singing passages induces a rather guttural and over-resonant timbre in the dialogue which soon disturbs the listener. A play of Molière's given under these conditions acquires an academic aspect that completely falsifies the meaning. Nothing is more difficult to defend than classical comedy. The artists of the Opéra-Comique reminded us too often of those school performances where students of declamation interpret the repertory of the Comédie-Française. From a musical point of view, however, this revival was a brilliant success.

Chabrier's "L'Education Manquée" was no less well received. An amusing thing happened on this occasion. The audience was astonished to find that although they had never seen a representation of the play, they knew all the tunes in the score. The authors of our revues, with more perspicacity than our musical experts, long ago discovered all that is most significant, and vital in Chabrier's music. They have often made use of these couplets and refrains which are so full of verve and elegance. The French public therefore knew this music, set to other words, perfectly, and gave to it a warm reception.

Once more we find here a valuable indication. Young European music has just passed through its crisis of "cubism." Like the painters, musicians wished to free themselves from what they called the yoke of impressionism—by violence, harshness and even by caricature. This movement has, however, reached its extreme limit. We must now retrace our steps and return, not to the music of yesterday, but to a style that is its logical outcome.

Fundamentally, all music that cannot be reduced to formulation (in the harmonic sense of the word) has only the value of an experience in explosives.

Art at the Glasgow Exhibition

By Frank Davis

Glasgow

There is one permanent building amid the gaiety of the Bellahouston Park—the place really is gay, with buildings of many colors—and that is the Palace of Art, which is destined later to hold the overflow from the municipal collection of pictures. For this occasion, its walls are hung with several hundred paintings, first, a notable series of pictures by Scottish artists of the past, and second, a mixed exhibition designed to show the best of contemporary work from every part of the British Isles.

Most visitors will probably find the eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century Scottish artists of greater interest, partly because they are represented by comparatively few and well-arranged examples of their best work, and partly because one would have to travel many hundreds of miles to see the few pictures individually, for many of them are loans from families in the remoter parts of North Britain.

The fame of Sir Henry Raeburn (1756-1823) has travelled over the earth: two other men, one his senior, the other his junior, are by no means so well known. Their comparative neglect is today difficult to understand. The first is Allan Ramsay (1713-1784) who learned his business in France and in due course became a fashionable London portrait painter—earlier pictures are very French in style, his later ones might almost be mistaken for Gainsboroughs—who is represented by a splendid series from the seventeen forties until late in his lifetime.

The second is the even less known Andrew Geddes (1783-1844) whose firm, solidly molded yet very subtle masculine portraits prove him Raeburn's equal in everything but the gift of graciousness. Perhaps both men were fortunate in their sitters; so many of the surviving pictures of the period are portraits of merely fashionable people, with agreeable but somewhat empty faces. Edinburgh, round about the year 1800, was not known as the modern Athens for nothing; its university circle contained a large proportion of fine heads and these two portrait painters of genius made the most of their opportunities.

The modern British section, if less exciting, contains some first-class things of the caliber of Augustus John's portrait of W. B. Yeats, landscapes by Wilson Steer, and one of Sickert's most recent works. Five drawings by Muirhead Bone, himself a native of Glasgow, are sufficient to make any black-and-white room distinguished; this fine draughtsman has all the fluency and solidity of the best of the eighteenth-century Venetians.

Though not officially part of the art section, the mural paintings which decorate some of the exhibition buildings add enormously to the coherence of the various pavilions and are cunningly devised to prevent the eye from becoming bored by a series of flat surfaces. Architecturally, the exhibition has had the inestimable advantage of a single directing mind, that of Mr. T. S. Tait, who has been able to impose his ideas upon his collaborators within broadly interpreted rules; within these limits, the mural painters, nearly all young and obscure men and women, have been given a free hand, with the happiest results. The sculpture is scattered about in the garden of the Palace of Arts and in the grounds; a few pieces decorate the picture gallery, among them Epstein's portrait heads of R. B. Cunninghame Grahame and Einstein (both accepted masterpieces) and Maurice Lambert's wooden carving of a school of fish (lent by the novelist Rebecca West), a splendid interpretation of movement in nature.

Spanish Art and the Civil War

The History of Spanish Painting, Vol. 7, by Chandler Rathfon Post. Cambridge. Harvard University Press. $20.

Professor Post's painstaking history proceeds in scholarly detachment, benefiting, with some slight irony, from the ravages of Civil War, inasmuch as many Spanish pictures have been brought to light in the dismantling of churches and private art collections in Spain. Every bit of evidence added helps to give shape and continuity to the history of Spanish painting.

Volume 7 is published in two parts. It runs to nearly 1,000 pages in text and photographs. There is an appendix of nearly 200 pages in which the author pours forth new material acquired since publication of the preceding volumes. He makes new attributions, distinguishes and isolates new personalities. The work will probably continue for years to be in the process, subject to alterations, for many deductions are provisional, and many conclusions personal. The very few competitors the author may have in this special field already provide points of disagreement.

In putting order into artistic chaos, one must possess broad scholarship, and Christian Spanish art becomes more lucid to the student of philology, theology, history. The secret of attribution may lie in a symbol clutched by a saint, or a freak spelling in a tracery of script. Each locality has its earmarks of style, its favorite themes, its special influences from without. Professor Post leads us through the labyrinthine intricacies of attribution which are often more exciting for the mystery solved than for æsthetic attractiveness.

Late medieval Catalan painting is the subject of the seventh volume. The boundaries of Catalan painting include Majorca and even Sardinia. The luminary of the Catalan School of the second half of the fifteenth century was Jaime Huguet. Professor Post develops the theme by treating first the documented works of the master, indicating the evolution of his style in the direction of naturalism, a trend which prevailed in other countries in the same era. He then treats the works which are authenticated not by document but style.

The abundant illustrations reveal many points which the author enumerates in his clear and literary text. Professor Post has a style of his own which makes clarity its chief objective, although some readers may find his sesquipedalian path to understanding a challenge. This monumental work deserves praise immeasurable, and credit is due the Harvard University Press for publishing these volumes, which reveal scholarship of the highest and most exacting variety, and provide invaluable source material for students of the future.

Dorothy Adlow

Martinů's Opera, 'Julietta'

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Prague, Czechoslovakia

In the heart of Europe there is no city the culture of which reflects more fully a combined picture of the whole world than that of Prague. This cosmopolitan tradition has manifested itself in architecture. Side by side with the masterly buildings of the Carolingian Gothic style, the charming façades of Italian baroque, and the bizarre casemates of Slavic fantasy, rise the most modern dwellings in American style, at the center of the city as well as on the outskirts. And they all combine in forming an impelling unity, magically woven into a whole by means of the atmosphere of this unique city.

Paradoxically, the strongly national character of Czech music lies in this very union and conciliation of heterogeneous influences. Russian, French, German, and Italian originals have had their effect upon the masters of Prague classicism and romanticism. Even the advance guard has acquired this world-embracing view.

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One of the strongest works of this advance guard has just been produced by the Czech National Theater: Bohuslav Martinů's opera, "Julietta." Martinů is today 47 years of age. For a considerable time he has lived in Paris where, originally a pupil of Josef Suk, he completed his studies with Albert Roussel. Even early in his work he attracted attention by a particular style, radical in rhythm and harmony, which at once found international recognition in his work for orchestra, "Half-time," and in chamber pieces. Having found his bearings by Stravinsky, in a roundabout way through a synthetic impressionism he found has way back to the Slavic folk song. Several operas and ballets of his have aroused discussion, without thus far having been able to maintain themselves in the repertory of the Czechoslovak theater.

"Julietta" is in theme the most original of Martinů's works. The text comes from the play of the same name by the French poet, Georges Neveu. It is the story of a young man who falls in love with a woman's voice, meets the owner of this voice in a dream, and then leads a strange life which makes no definite distinction between vision and actual experience. The action of the opera is laid in curious scenes in cities, country, and interiors, expressed by fantastic being and dominated by a logic which has nothing at all to do with our earthly casuality.

For the dream treatment Martinů has written a score which is likewise fantastic, reveling in strange sounds, rhythms, and melodies. The main weight of his music lies in the coloristic, which he enriches through an unusually sensitive and highly modern orchestra technique of unexpected effects. The melodic material often inclines toward Slavic folk songs. In rare mosaic Martinů fits together minute forms and impressions, tracing every emotion of the hero. Michael.

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The performance under Vaclav Talich was on a high level. Orchestra, chorus, and principals, particularly Ota Horakova (Julietta) and Jaroslav Gleich (Michael) mastered this composition valiantly, in spite of its difficulty and subtlety of style. Jindřich Honzl built against the fantastic scenery of František Musika an interesting stage production, surrealistic in pattern. It was one of the most significant opera evenings of the season.

A similarly successful production was offered by the Prague German Opera in the revival of "Ariadne auf Naxos" by Richard Strauss. This work, highest refinement of a style embodying art for its own sake, reflecting all the lightheartedness of the prewar period, reappeared after an interval of years here in a production which was extremely artistic and rich in thought. Anni Konetzni sang Ariadne with all the enjoyable wealth of her dramatic soprano, and Rose Book mastered the difficult coloraturas of Zerbinetta with an incomparable virtuosity and also without any mental coldness. Kurt Baum's lyric tenor alternated with Hans Grahl's more heroic voice in the part of Bacchus. Karl Rankl directed, and, as he had done in "Arabella," proved himself to be one of the most brilliant interpreters of this fingertips-music of Strauss. It was with charming ideas that Renato Mordo managed the stage, for which Frank Schultes painted bright décors and costumes. The production met with tumultuous applause.

The German repertory has been further enriched by Verdi's "Trovatore" and by Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," both of which, directed by Rankl and excellently produced by Dr. Friedrich Schramm, attracted attention because of remarkable ensemble work. Particularly charming were the voices of Harriet Henders (the Countess) and Risë Stevens.

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As a production new to Prague, the Czech Theater gave Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Legend of the Invisible City of Kitesch." This work is in its colorful harmony a definite step of development between Wagner and Debussy. It is unmistakable that Rimsky followed the pattern of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" but at the same time failed of its attainment. The score contains, however, chorus passages of tremendous power and individual musical vision. Zdeněk Chalabala laid emphasis upon these choruses but in other respects missed something of the uniquely Russian style of the piece. All the more convincing was the stage management of Dr. Branco Gravella, who left strong impressions through producing the legendary atmosphere and through making rhythmical the turbulent scenes of the people.

In a magnificent rendering under Vaclav Talich the Czech Philharmonic gave Béla Bartók's new "Music for Strings, Percussion, and Celesta." There are not many modern scores which reach the standard of this masterpiece in consistency of musical thought, in purity of feeling, in freshness, and in fairy-like beauty of sound. The great compactness of the polyphony, the logical carrying out of a natural harmony to the limits of tonality, is a new evidence of the fact that the school of "new music" has been no fiction and no fad. The endless difficulties of rhythm and sound Talich overcame by tremendous expenditure of time in rehearsing. Placed on the program between Johann Sebastian Bach and Brahms, the composition was received with manifest approval.

Oxford on the London Screen

By Harold Hobson

London

"A Yank at Oxford," made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer at Denham, Berkshire, is the film paradox of the year. It is an English picture, and is packing out a West End London cinema, a fact which itself seems a contradiction in terms. Its hero is an American, and its subject is life at Oxford, and it would have been a very good film indeed if its hero had not been an American, and if it had never mentioned Oxford. Finally, so long as its scene remains in America, the picture it draws of Oxford is quite acceptable.

It is the fashion to regard Americans as energetic, go-ahead, and boastful, in contrast with the lethargy and retiring modesty of a country which holds the world's speed records on land and water, and whose national song is "Britannia rules the waves." Now, although "A Yank at Oxford" is an English film, it is the product of an American company, which therefore good-humoredly thinks itself at liberty to travesty and exaggerate beyond measure these supposedly transatlantic characteristics. The result is a hero whose mixture of athletic prowess, self-conceit, and bearishness of manner are so insufferable that it would have been an act of international appeasement had he been incarcerated the moment he arrived in Oxford. How absurdly unfair such a hero is to real Americans in the real Oxford anyone can testify who has had the pleasure of knowing a Rhodes Scholar.

♪ ♪ ♪

It must be admitted that the Englishmen in the film are little better. Their mentality is that of the lower forms of a public school. Some of them are destined, according to the film, for the higher branches of the Foreign Office. Were this credible, it would do much to explain the present international situation. They first meet our hero (who is played by Mr. Robert Taylor) in the train on the way up to Oxford. By the simple process of being natural he inspires in them an emotion not far removed from loathing.

This is the critical moment of the film. By the actions of these undergraduates the temper and attitude of the picture are determined. Up to now, "A Yank at Oxford" has shown great promise. Mr. Lionel Barrymore, it is true, has proved tiresome by heavily over-acting the part of an adoring father, but the suggestion of the magic and glory of Oxford conveyed in the talk between Mr. Taylor and the dean of his small college in the Middle West is both vivid and moving. In its point and wit the dialogue here is far better than the vast sentimental splurge about the Oxford bells that comes later in the film.

♪ ♪ ♪

But as it draws physically nearer to Oxford the picture dramatically, though not scenically, gets steadily worse. It is in these undergraduates in the train that the first signs of the ultimate collapse become noticeable. What actually would have happened in the curcumstances established by the film is that Mr. Taylor's companions would politely have ignored him. But what actually does happen on the screen is that these Oxford men play on Mr. Taylor a childish practical joke which culminates in a mock reception of him at his college gates that reminds one of the Eatanswill episodes in "The Pickwick Papers." Thereafter the picture never succeeds in escaping the temper of a schoolboy story. Yet, had it not claimed to be a picture of Oxford life, and a representation of a typical American, it would have been quite amusing. For it has considerable wit, and its settings are often superb.

Equally disappointing is Mr. Karel Čapek's latest play, "Power and Glory," at the Savoy Theater. It is easy to understand how the author threw himself with energy and enthusiasm into the task of writing this attack on militarism and dictatorship. But the result is decidedly unpleasant and unconvincing. Mr. Čapek tells the story of a slum doctor who discovers a cure for a widespread fatal illness, and refuses to disclose it until the government of his country abjures war. The details of disease are dwelt upon at great length, and the whole play suffers from the fundamental defect that it tries to cast out war by means of fear, which is the most hopeless and useless effort in the world. Mr. Oscar Homolka takes the double part of the doctor and the dictator, and has some scenes of ferocious power, but the piece adds nothing to the reputation of one of Europe's most celebrated dramatists.

At the Arts Theater Miss Constance Burleigh presented Miss Winifred Carter's "High Fever," a bright little comedy with an ingenious idea behind it somewhat reminiscent of A. A. Milne's "Mr. Pim Passes By." A country house family is snowed up one Christmas, and two strange visitors come upon them. The havoc that these visitors make, and then repair, is the subject of the play, which, perhaps, reserves too much of its plot for the last act.

'The Young Elizabeth'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

With the light comedy, "George and Margaret" by Gerald Savory, the Little Theater of St. Louis brings its eleventh season to a close. In the 11 seasons it has produced 74 plays in its regular series and a considerable number of extras.

The season opened in October with a somewhat indifferent presentation of Somerset Maugham's "The Circle," which however had an excellent characterization in the part of Mrs. Shenstone by Adelaide Tarrant Strong. Miss Strong was formerly a secretary of the Little Theater, but so distinguished were several of her characterizations that she was chosen to create the part of Elizabeth in this season's prize play, "The Young Elizabeth," a drama by the Princess Amelie Rives Troubetzkoy. The play which centers round the youth of Elizabeth of England, was in every way worthy of being distinguished as a prize play. It was strongly, symmetrically conceived. All the rich detail was made to subserve and heighten the effect of the portrait itself—a difficult portrait, at once impetuous, weak, and heroic. Written in blank verse, the lines were of apt beauty. Miss Strong, a slender young woman of great intensity, whose face and voice are strikingly expressive of strength and power, was admirably suited to the part, and the portrait she built up was one of the finest in the history of the St. Louis Little Theater. While all the characters paled beside the young Elizabeth, the portraits of Sir William Cecil by Gordon Sommers and of the Earl of Arundel by Leonard Visser were notable.

Other plays given during the season were "Excursion," by Victor Wolfson; "Judgment Day," by Elmer Rice, and "Cymbeline," by Shakespeare, this last being given as an extra.

Harold Bassage came on this season as director, taking the place of F. Cowles Strickland. Mr. Bassage, stressing in his directing a wholesome and pleasing naturalism, has held the attention of a public which, for several years, has supported this admirable Little Theater.

E. R. C.

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Praise ye the Lord†	Huhn
How shall I sing††	Pointer
How beautiful upon the mountains††	Harker
Morning Hymn†	Henschel
The Worship of God†	Beethoven
I will give thanks††	Campbell-Tipton
They that trust in the Lord†	Scott
Trust in the Lord†	Händel
He shall feed his flock**	Händel
But the Lord is mindful**	Mendelssohn
The Shadow of the Almighty†	Barnes
Whose dwelleth in the secret place*	Rogers
He that dwelleth in the secret place*	Shelley
The Lord is my Shepherd†	Curran
The Lord is my Shepherd†	Eames
The Lord is my Shepherd***	Broones
The Lord is my Shepherd†	Scott
The Lord is my Shepherd†	Wolfe
The Lord is my Shepherd**	Schnecker
The Twenty-Third Psalm††	Malotte
The Twenty-Third Psalm†	Andrews
He restoreth my soul†	Blair
In heavenly love abiding†	Diggle
In heavenly love abiding††	Speaks
His Holy Care†	Rugg
I will lift up mine eyes*	Rutenber
The King of Love††	Gounod
The King of Love***	Shelley
Hear my cry†	Milligan
In Thee, O Lord**	Woodman
He that keepeth Israel***	Schlösser
I will extol Thee, O Lord†	Costa
His salvation is nigh them*	Bennett
If with all your hearts*	Mendelssohn
My Guide*	Barnes
Be thou our guide**	Eyre
Still, still with Thee**	Eames
Still, still with Thee**	Whiting
Still, still with Thee**	Jacobsen
Still, still with Thee**	Neidlinger
Light of Life†	Coombs
The Lord is my strength†	Huhn
Behold, the tabernacle of God†	Hoffmeister
Hark, hark, my soul†	Chadwick
Hark, hark, my soul†	Shelley
Hark, hark, my soul††	Speaks
O ye that hear**	Buck

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In the Heart of French Canada McGill Serves a Nation

With an American at the Head and Many Students From Beyond Canada It Builds Along Broad Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

"In a quantitative world, McGill should stand for Excellence." This one sentence embodies the policy of Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas, recently appointed Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University in Montreal.

Already the tumult and the shouting dies that was roused by an American being quite suddenly chosen as head of this important Canadian institution. Modesty, kindliness, and good sense are the qualities that faculty, students, and graduates unanimously ascribe to the new head. These personal qualifications they credit for the swift change in feeling that followed the shock of the appointment.

The problem that confronts McGill today is felt to be much like that which faced Harvard in the last quarter of the last century. A few centers of learning along the Atlantic seaboard had drawn students from all over the continent. But as the state-subsidized universities grew up and developed in the Middle-Western states, the tendency was for Harvard to become more and more a local institution. She was, however, able to compete with the state-supported institutions and the other new colleges by going in for specialized excellence. Thus she continued to attract students from all over the United States, growing into a national and in some respects an international university.

Bridging Geographical Gaps

Similar is the situation confronting McGill today. For example, in recent years the prairie provinces have developed their own universities, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia. If McGill is to remain a Dominion institution, she must counteract the propinquity of the new universities to the supply of students, by providing a certain quality they do not offer.

McGill is in a unique position among them. With the exception of possibly Queen's and Dalhousie, she is the only absolutely free university in the Dominion. She is not subsidized by the Provincial Government except for small grants for the training of teachers, courses in agriculture and commerce, and one or two other items. The heart of the University is operated on private funds and therefore can be wholly free from political domination. Likewise, under wise direction, it can be free from private domination.

Interested in Tutorial System

McGill is warmly interested in the progress of the tutorial system. It seems likely that the best elements of this system can be furthered without the expense of constructing residential colleges. Possibly the library, if equipped with seminar tutorial rooms where the literature is available, may serve well as the heart of the tutorial development.

In the past McGill has had no regular college dormitories. This was a deliberate policy, as well as the result of scarcity of building funds. It was thought the undergraduate was better fitted for the world he would soon tackle on his own if he shifted for himself during his years in McGill. He should be treated as a man.

This academic year, however, saw the opening of the first regular men's dormitory connected with McGill proper. Douglas Hall, funds for which were almost wholly donated by the grandfather of the present Principal, is not only a beautiful architectural addition to the McGill buildings, but has proven popular with the student body. Whether McGill in future will house all its resident students in dormitories is a question not yet determined either as to its economic bearing or its policy. Suffice it to say that over half of McGill's students live in Montreal anyway. What with fraternity houses, the Y. M. C. A., Strathcona Hall and other accommodations, only some 500 men now shift about in the "approved boarding houses."

The College For Women

Economics has largely governed the development of Royal Victoria College of Women, an organization that exists beside of and within McGill University. The women enroll under their own warden in Royal Victoria College, and all residents live in the well endowed building given by the late Lord Strathcona. But their lectures are almost all held jointly with the men of McGill, evidence of a tolerance of the female not shown in this way at Harvard.

At McGill the women just slipped into the university life with hardly a splash and have been accepted as a matter of course.

Mrs. W. L. Grant, who is now the Warden of Royal Victoria, was the first woman to go right through her college course as a resident in the hall where she now presides. Her father crossed the Atlantic one summer with Lord Strathcona, who said he was about to build a hall for women at McGill—didn't her father have any daughters who would come to the place? Mrs. Grant came.

In Royal Victoria College, too, Montreal residents are in a great majority. Of 400 students, only 109 come from outside the city and inhabit the dormitory. Nevertheless, this group also includes women from far off countries, and numerous Americans.

Less Than 3 Per Cent French-Canadian

In the province of Quebec McGill stands in a unique position because she is surrounded by two somewhat different cultures, the one being an inheritance from the pre-Reformation period on the continent of Europe, the other having been handed down from post-Reformation England. The University sits physically in the midst of the city of Montreal where Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-Saxon culture, and the English language are in a minority of 20 per cent to 80 per cent. Yet only some 3 per cent of McGill's student body are drawn from the French-Canadian population.

Sir Edward Beatty, the Chancellor, who has stood solidly behind the University through financial stress and administration difficulties, is anxious at this moment to increase to as large an extent as possible the number of scholarships available for students who are poorly off financially. "In the country's interests," he says, "McGill should not be a closed door to a young man of first class brains just because he has no money."

McGill is actually controlled by a group of self-perpetuating Governors, under the regulations set down in its charter. Each serves for five years, and as each retires, the remaining group appoint a successor. Five Governors sit on the University Senate, of which the Chancellor is ex-officio a member. The Governors deal with the finances of the University, and choose its Principal. The Senate controls all matters of instruction offered, degrees awarded, and such scholastic details. The Governors "sit in" on the Senate, in order to be familiar with the needs of the University for which financial provision must be made.

McGill's Charter is a "Royal" one. The annual report is addressed to the Governor General of Canada as direct personal representative of His Majesty The King.

Corolyn Cox

J. Hayward; Harris & Ewing

Upper Row—A Glimpse of the Grounds of McGill University in Montreal. In the Foreground Is the Goodwill Fountain, Sculptured and Given by the American Artist, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Center—Dr. Lewis W. Douglas, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University. Right—A Stroll Along Quiet Residential Streets Takes One Past the Buildings of McGill, of Which This Is One of the More Recent Additions. Below—Douglas Hall, Named for the Grandfather of the Present Principal, Was Opened This Year as the First Regular Men's Dormitory

Good Will Brought to Light

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From our watchtower we are in the happy position of knowing many a case where the expression of kindliness and friendship, such as that described by our first speaker today, has brought together people of various races and nationalities. It is good to realize that Our Youth Round Table is doing its part toward "bringing to light" this international good will.—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Youth Round Tablers:

On reading a footnote by the Chairman that a call from Australian readers would be appreciated, I rush to call "Coo-eee" with all my might.

I am tremendously grateful for the Youth Round Table as one means of bringing to light the friendliness inherent in each and every one of us. For there is no power that can withstand it—no seeming barriers of race or custom or superstition.

I have always had lots of "foreign" friends and we have been mutually blessed by these associations, proving that the only limits to friendship and genial contact with other races are the limits we ourselves put upon them. Since leaving Australia three years ago I have been able to visit many of these boys and girls, and what grand times we have had.

To all those "friendly ones" who have previously written with joy of such contacts I must tell how, for each of their letters, my heart skipped for gladness.

Let us all for goodness sake "cast the mote out of our own eye first" and let us individually seek the little kindnesses we can do to those "foreigners" within our midst. Then there would be no such occasion for an experience which befell me recently, when I found a young Egyptian cowering in a paper shop, having sought accommodation for two days without success. He happened to possess a coffee-colored skin instead of a white. Rather illogical in the light of the world-wide sunbaking craze amongst the Whites!

A friendly word altered that boy's whole horizon, and armed with several addresses he went off smiling and grateful. We heard soon afterwards that he had found a very congenial home.

Yes, Youth Round Tablers, let us by all means spread friendliness round the world, and see the rich harvest we will reap. Somewhere it is written, "the smile of kindness is understood by all peoples and has no need of an interpreter.

(Miss) J. J. A.

* * *

Friendly Guide Service

Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

I would like to express my appreciation for all the good one derives out of the Youth Round Table. Not only are the printed letters interesting and educational, but all the letters received from pen pals with whom I have become acquainted since becoming a reader of this section. I always look forward to the day the Tuesday paper is delivered.

The last few letters printed call for information of cities. How helpful we can be to one another, sharing the beauty and joy of our own city. Although we cannot be too grateful for all the travel bureaus with their abundance of information of places, we know, too, that the one living in the city may know more than—shall we say—an outsider? With this advance knowledge, we can make use of our vacations sightseeing, rather than inquiring or seeking listed places, only to find some of the most interesting ones missed. I, for one, would appreciate such individual service, and would gladly give the same to anyone else, for I feel that Milwaukee is rather a large city and all its interesting places should be known to the traveler, whether it be by vehicle or by pen. A Guest.

(Miss) C. L. V.

* * *

Less of the First Person Singular

State of Washington

Dear Chairman:

Here is a mite of a suggestion. If of any value print it, as I am still within Round-Table age.

When talking to someone who too frequently uses the pronoun "I," we become a little too conscious of the person and think a little less of what he says. Whether talking to a person or writing him a letter this is a good thing to remember. Surely your reader is interested in you and you want to tell him about yourself but don't make it too obvious that it is "I" that is doing the telling. Especially is this true at the beginning of a paragraph. When you look down a column and see "I" at the beginning of several paragraphs, the content takes on a slightly egotistic air. It takes a little thought to keep from using too many "I's" but it makes more interesting reading.

After all, we are interested in friendship, not only personally but internationally, and friendship anywhere means less of the "I" and more of the "you." Putting the "I" in the background so that a better "you" viewpoint can be obtained is fundamental to success in foreign diplomacy or salesmanship, or just plain everyday thoughtful living.

(Mr.) __ W.

* * *

Another Housing Project

Minnesota

Dear Chairman:

Mr. A. A. B.'s letter pertaining to housing in England made me feel that perhaps the Round Table members might be interested in learning how this problem is being solved in a city of Mid-West United States.

Although the city referred to has only a population of a little over 18,000, most of its growth has come in the last 10 years. This fact has made it necessary for the immediate construction of dwellings and apartment houses. The factory employing the most men and women happened to be located on what was originally the outskirts of the city. To make convenient dwellings for the factory employees an old grove adjacent to the factory was cleared and small tracts laid out. Inexpensive homes were built and these properties were sold to the factory workers on long-time payment plans. At first these homes were not entirely modern, having only electricity, but as each section was built up it was made part of the city proper and the remaining modern conveniences ordered in. Stores have now been built in these sections, making shopping more convenient, and a city bus line has been established which can be reached by only a few blocks' walk.

I have been a "silent" member of the Round Table meetings for a number of years and I have enjoyed every meeting. (Miss) E. E. F.

* * *

We submit that the Round Table is one of the few places where one might wholeheartedly take issue with the ancient and honorable saying: "Silence Is Golden."

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Technique for Clear Thinking

System of Debating Built on Evolving Solutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

The growing conviction in this country that the solution of our problems will depend on clear thinking, developing out of broad general discussion, has led to a system of debate procedure worked out by Prof. Frederick W. Orr, director of the Division of Speech at the University of Washington.

In contrast to the negative-affirmative method of the past, problem-solving debates attempt to develop a technique of public discussion that "will contribute to clear thinking on public questions, a technique that the student can and will use when he assumes the duties of a citizen."

For Preserving Democratic Way

The Washington System has been praised by J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, as "of basic significance for the preservation of the democratic way of life as it is conducive to clear thinking through unbiased approach unhampered by prejudice or suppression of facts. At present the system is being used throughout the Pacific Coast in universities and colleges as well as in the high schools of Washington and other western states.

"The growing interest in public discussion of vital public questions is clearly indicated by the popularity of the numerous Studebaker Public Forums in the larger cities throughout the nation; by the radio forums such as the Town Meeting Tonight and the Chicago Round Table discussions; and by the panel discussions so universally used by business and professional groups at their annual convention," said Professor Orr.

"These forums are an expression of the times and of the desires of certain groups to find solutions to the many and vexing problems that confront them. In a sense, they are safeguards of democracy, for they are developing a technique favorable to clear thinking. As such they might be considered a more or less effective antidote to the type of political speech and certain paid propaganda, which, ignoring the facts, appeals to the prejudices, hatreds and fears of the people. An enlightened public opinion is not so easily duped, and public discussion which seeks the truth is a powerful force in enlightening the public."

The problem-solving method of debate is a formalizing of the panel discussions, the open forums and the symposium discussions that are taking place all over the nation. Besides formalizing the procedure of these more or less free and easy discussions, certain safeguards are set up to aid and to insure, as far as humanly possible, clear thinking, and sound conclusions, unhampered by prejudice or supression of facts, they said.

The philosophy back of the method is described by Professor Orr as follows:

Unbiased Investigation

"Clear thinking on any problem is best served by an unbiased approach, and through a thorough, scientific investigation of all the facts, conditions and alternatives. Anything short of this must inevitably lead to fallacious inferences and illogical conclusions. Adequate solutions to problems are more likely to be found through co-operative effort, through the pooling of our intellectual resources, and through a broad tolerance for, and an unbiased evaluation of, all suggested solutions. In other words, it is a matter of friendly, co-operative give and take; of critical evaluation, acceptance and rejection; of sifting out the chaff and retaining the wheat."

Pointing out that the traditional debate as developed in the schools and colleges was an outgrowth and an expression of the intense competitive spirit of the past half century, Professor Orr said its objective was not primarily the seeking of truth or the discovery of solutions to the social, political or economic problems, but rather the development of a method of special pleading through competitive thinking and speaking.

"Under the tournament idea, the speakers must be both for and against the proposition," Professor Orr declared. "What they vehemently assert in one debate to be true, they declare false in the next. Under such conditions debaters became special pleaders, first on one side, then the other, regardless of the merits of either.

Highly Competitive

"It is only fair to say that some insist they are seeking for truth in their debates," he added. "The philosophy back of their approach is based on the belief that the truth will emerge from highly competitive thinking; that the presentation of arguments for and against a proposition by two highly partisan sides furnishes a sufficient basis for intelligent judgment as to the merits of the proposition."

Professor Orr said that such a belief might be true were it not for the limitations "which the traditional system imposes in its affirmative-negative setup." In almost every debate there is an affirmative analysis and negative analysis, and they seldom agree, he added.

"The system is inimical to clear thinking," he said. "It is a self-evident truth that clear thinking on any proposition is impossible if the approach must of necessity be a biased approach. The speakers are either for or against the proposition from the very beginning, and a consideration of all the alternatives is thus made impossible. This does not make for clear thinking on the problem involved."

Under the new debate plan the question for discussion is stated in the form of a problem, such as "How can we most effectively maintain an adequate standard of living for the American worker?" Teams are designated A and B. The first speaker of each team presents an unbiased analysis of the problem, giving all of the facts necessary to an understanding of the situation which has produced the problem and the fundamental factors involved in the solution. He does not attempt to present a solution.

Presents Solution

The second speaker presents the solution, with explanations tending to show clearly why his solution is best and how it would solve the problem.

The third speaker on each team weighs the solutions presented by both sides, agreeing or disagreeing as the case may be. He may question any of the previous speakers on any point presented by them in an effort to clarify the issue. His chief aim is to discover the best solution regardless of his past beliefs or whether presented by his own team or the opponent. He may even offer a new solution, although his chief purpose is the unbiased evaluation of the solutions presented.

Fox

What Are These Lads so Intent About? A Television Lesson! Yes, Such Lessons Are a Part of the Curriculum at Leigh Hall College, Westcliffe-on-Sea, England

English Boys Have Television Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Westcliffe-on-Sea, Eng.

Television lessons have been added to the curriculum at Leigh Hall College, private school for boys here. The school, which has 200 pupils, is believed to be the first in Britain to make television "viewing" a regular feature of the pupils' studies. Programs varying from cartoons to classics are shown to groups of boys in the school hall during lesson periods.

"The use of television in the case of the older boys is in line with our usual policy of presenting education in as palatable a form as possible," explained Mr. C. Settles, the Principal. "The sole object, where junior boys are concerned, is to captivate the interest of the child so that he may regard his school as an exciting place to which he can readily accord his interest and efforts."

Features concerning various crafts and industries, talks on other countries, recitals and plays are included among programs given to boys in the middle and senior school, and entertainment features and cartoons were shown to the junior boys. "Of the various items we have seen already," Mr. Settles said, "Shakespeare has perhaps provided the most popular with his 'Pyramus and Thisbe.'"

The school is already equipped with two "talkie" projectors and radio sets in every classroom. It has also an "epidiascope"—an instrument by which the image of any drawing, map or specimen can be projected onto a screen.

Sketches From Young America

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

VI

Thomas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thomas was 14 years old and sat in a Seventh Grade seat—not because he had done the work of the preceding grades, but because none of the seats below the Seventh Grade were large enough for him.

Thomas was said to be a "trouble maker." Trouble was the thing he knew most about. He had a lot of it at home. Nobody there cared about him—and he did want to be noticed once in a while. If you made trouble in school,—that was the easiest way to get noticed. It was a simple matter to carry trouble right from home into the schoolroom. Every one paid attention to you then. So there it was!

Then came the day when certain awe-inspiring gentlemen came to the school and asked Thomas a great many questions. He began to think they really did not know much about anything, they asked for so much information. Thomas thought it all quite diverting and told the boys afterward that he had "given them a great line!"

A few days after this visit the Principal called Thomas into her office and told him that in a week he was going to be sent away to another school called a "Corrective School." Thomas had no idea what kind of school this might be. He didn't even ask what his people at home thought about it. He felt sure they wouldn't care—beside this would be a new field for attention-getting devices! Then Thomas realized that the Principal was saying, "Thomas, in the week that you are with us before you go away, you may do anything you like to do. What would you like to do?"

* * *

In a flash Thomas remembered that he hadn't had to resort to any "trouble" at all to get the attention of the young teacher who taught the Fourth Grade downstairs. Every morning when the classes passed through the hall, she smiled at all the children—including him! So Thomas replied promptly, "I'd like to sit in the room of the teacher who smiles all the time." Now the Principal knew just which teacher Thomas meant. There had been occasions when this teacher had been the subject of lively discussions by the Pedagogic Powers—and always these discussions had been followed by an agreement that she got results more by her loving, charming manner with children than by her grasp of "methods."

The Principal then asked Thomas, "What would you like to do, while you sit in the room of the teacher who smiles all the time?"

"Well, if you have some paper and some colored pencils, that'd be all right," replied Thomas.

So a Seventh Grade seat was moved into a Fourth Grade room and Thomas was perfectly contented. "Trouble" never entered his head, he was so busy with his pencils. He made the most wonderful things—the pupils all admired them so much! He made pictures of everybody in the room—and you could tell who they were, too!—and the loveliest illustrations for the songs and stories of the day.

* * *

When the time came for him to leave for the "Corrective School," they had got the point—that this was exactly the kind of school in which he was already! So Thomas stayed—as did also the teacher who smiled!

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See Also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

Paul Derringer May Face Locals Tomorrow—Stymie Eliminates Fischer at Troon

Bee-Cincinnati Series Duel for Third Place

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As a result of recent events, the Bees and Cincinnati Reds are maneuvering for third place in the National League standing. The Ohio club came here 1½ contests behind the second-place Cubs and half a game in front of the locals, which places considerable weight on the current three-ply set at Allston, scheduled to get under way this afternoon.

For an outfit that finished 40 games in back of the pennant-winning Giants, 25 away from the first division and almost out of sight in the National League cellar last season, the new Reds are doing very well for themselves. Since the departure of Charley Dressen and the arrival of Bill McKechnie, once a local resident, Cincinnati has regained the respect of the entire circuit, including the contenders.

Reds Are Hitting

No one is letting this Cincinnati spurt create undue optimism. Certainly the Reds, by their advance to the first division, are not in a class with the Giants and Cubs over a 154-game schedule. But the visitors have developed a dangerous offense, and have fair pitching, which makes them a serious threat to a first division berth.

When the Reds rolled into Boston on the Pullmans, they were leading the league in batting. Frank "Buck" McCormick, Harry Craft and Ival Goodman were their leaders. McCormick whom they said wouldn't make the grade when the pitchers started curving them, was among the Big Six. His unofficial average showed 48 base hits in 31 games at first base, for a cool .353. His 14 doubles were first in the circuit.

McCormick is not exactly a rookie, although he will be considered one when the annual freshman all-star team is named. Starting in the Piedmont League last year, "Buck" graduated to Syracuse and later to the Reds, where he appeared in 24 championship games and batted .325. He was somewhat of a sensation in training camp this spring and to date has escaped the slump that often dims the early careers of first-year players.

Goodman's 10 Homers

Another headliner in the Cincinnati lineup is Ival Goodman, who this morning was pacing the majors with 10 home runs. For a fellow of medium size, the right fielder gets tremendous power behind his swing. However, he may have difficulty reaching the distant bleachers at National League Field.

In their only meeting with the Reds this season, at Cincinnati on May 12, the Bees were blanked, 4 to 0, by Paul Derringer. Paul, incidentally, will probably pitch tomorrow. The last time out he stopped the league-leading Giants, for his sixth victory.

The Bees lost their first game in eight starts yesterday and also the services of Al Lopez for five or six weeks. They weren't particularly disturbed about the defeat. All streaks, in baseball, eventually come to an end. But the loss of Lopez is a disturbing factor. Al was their first-string catcher. It is fortunate that Ray Mueller is around. The injury to Lopez, which came in the form of a foul tip from Billy Herman's bat, moves Johnny Riddle into the second-string berth. Should the Bees need further aid behind the bat, Manager Casey Stengel could call in young Stanley Andrews from Hartford.

* * *

The [illegible]s outhit the Cubs yesterday, [illegible], but finished on the short end [illegible] 4-to-1 score. Gabby Hartnett's home run into the left field seats ruined Lou Fette's try for his second victory.

* * *

Singles by Garms, Warstler and Fette produced the lone Boston run in the fourth inning.

Stengel made a pre-game remark that sent the Bees' dugout into an uproar. He suggested letting the pitchers hit at No. 4 in the batting order.

* * *

But as funny as this sounds, it might not be a bad idea. The Bees have scored two runs in the last 22 innings and hurlers have driven in two of them—Shoffner on Sunday and Fette yesterday.

* * *

As a matter of fact, the Bees own three of the best "hittin' pitchers" in the National League. They are Shoffner, Fette and Jim Turner.

Husky Shortstops Have Wanderlust On the Diamond

"Join the shortstop squad and see the whole diamond," has become the baseball slogan at Northeastern this year, for Husky shortstops have been called upon to do many queer things since the season started.

The wandering began with the varsity team. Bill Little, former Boston English High star, was regular shortstop as a sophomore, but an arm injury slowed him up in early practice sessions and Bill was shifted to the outfield. He has played center and left since that time.

In Little's place was put Alex Struzziero of East Boston. Alex was litsed as a smooth fielder and a weak hitter at the start of the season, but he developed into a good hitter and a weak fielder after two weeks. Out to the outfield Alex went, with Sam Swardlick, ace pinch hitter, stepping into action.

With all that turmoil in the varsity, the freshman went along very smoothly until the very last game of the season. Johnny Urban of Pittsfield had been filling the shortstop spot for Harold Kopp's club, but last week the freshman catcher did not show up for the game and the Husky yearlings were without a backstop.

Urban volunteered for the job, but Fred Cusick, regular received, appeared just in time to go to work. Urban went back to shortstop, but after the starting pitcher had been hammered, he went to the mound in the third inning and allowed only three hits for the rest of the game.

As a result of that latest shortstop perambulation, Herb Gallagher now has another pitching prospect for next year. He hopes to have at least five shortstop candidates next spring, for they make great outfielders and pitchers.

Connecticut Tennis

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 24 (AP)—Led by Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., the defending champion, seeded stars with two exceptions, waded through first round matches yesterday in the men's and women's singles in the Connecticut State tennis championships.

Mrs. Paul Harper of Fairfield, seeded fourth, was the lone casualty among the favored feminine stars, losing 6—2, 6—2 to Mrs. A. Bostwick of New York. Gus Ganzenmuller, ex-Columbia netman, seeded five, defaulted to Jack Kirkham of New Britain.

Two seeded stars, J. Norman Anderson, Jr., of New York, and Howard Stephens of Yale, reached the third round, as did Donald Buffington of the Scarborough School.

Buxby took the measure of Hugh Auchincloss of Yale, 6—2, 6—2, while Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, seeded No. 1 among the women's defeated Mrs. John Holmes of Pine Orchard, 6—0, 6—0, and won her second round match, 6—4, 6—2, over Mrs. W. L. McLane of New Canaan.

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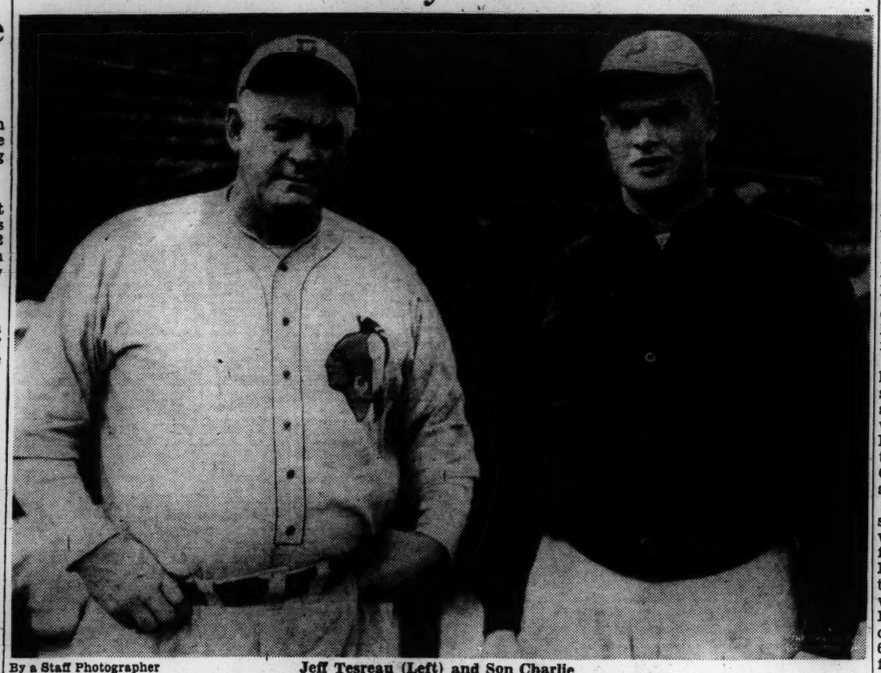


By a Staff Photographer

Jeff Tesreau (Left) and Son Charlie

Big Jeff Formerly Pitched for the New York Giants in His "Hey-day" of Sport, and for Years Has Coached Several Successful Dartmouth College Baseball Teams. Tomorrow the Big Green Will Meet Yale in an Important League Game, and Tesreau's Son, Charlie, Will Be at First Base for His Dad's Team

New Play-Off Plan Proposed By Bruins for Hockey League

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Art Ross and Weston Adams offer a new version of "what should be done regarding hockey play-offs." Their solution, version, interpretation, or attempt to justify the play-offs, probably is merely the forerunner of many proposals to come. The league meeting is scheduled in Chicago shortly.

In the Boston plan the National Hockey League championship automatically goes to the team finishing the regular season schedule with the highest number of points. The play-offs will decide the winner of the Stanley Cup and the schedule is arranged to prevent early elimination of the top teams.

The second and third-place teams battle two-out-of-three, home-and-home, with third game to second-place team ice, for the right to meet first-place team. Series B, two out-of-three decides the division winner and the division survivors then enter series C for the Stanley Cup, a four-out-of-seven affair.

Choice of Ice

In the final series the team finishing the regular schedule with the most number of points will have choice of ice for first, second, fifth and seventh games. Also in the final series only two sudden-score periods of 20 minutes each will be played in the event of tied score. If no decision has been reached then the game is called a draw and replayed in the same city.

The National Hockey League champions receive 15 per cent of the players' pool exclusive of any further amount the team may earn during the play-offs. According to the Ross-Adams estimated figures the division of the players' pool would be as follows:

15 % to go to N. H. L. champions	$9,000
5 % to go to losing teams in series A	3,000
10 % to go to losing teams in series B	6,000
22½% to go to losing teams in series C	13,500
32½% to go to winning teams in series C	19,500

Players share in the first two games of series A and B and the first four games of series C. There is a possibility that receipts of tie games in final series may be turned over to some charitable cause.

Depend Upon Play-offs

Since the play-offs definitely are not to be conducted purely for a championship purpose and since the league governors confess that the very existence of major league hockey depends upon play-offs, some sort of play-off such as the above will be adopted as at least an improvement over the present existing system.

Under such a system the Bruins, this year, having finished with the greatest number of points, would be N. H. L. champions today and would not have been eliminated in the first round. Chicago and Rangers would have battled in series A with the winner facing the Bruins. In the Canadian division, Canadiens and Americans would have battled for the right to meet Toronto.

Three U. S. Wightman Cup Team Members Winners

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston and Gracyn Wheeler and Dorothy May Bundy both of Santa Monica, Calif., members of the American Wightman Cup tennis team, won their opening matches in the Chiswick park tournament, yesterday.

Mrs. Fabyan eliminated Miss P. L. F. Thomson, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, while Miss Bundy defeated Miss P. C. Grover, 8—6, 6—3, and Miss Wheeler triumphed over Miss S. Paterson, 6—3, 6—4.

Polly Morrill of Dedham, Mass., lost to Miss R. Thomas, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3.

Anita Lizana of Chile, the defending champion, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, beaten finalist in 1937, also reached the second round. Senorita Lizana, who holds the American championship, turned back Mrs. F. M. Stawson, 6—3, 6—4 Miss Jedrzejowska beat Miss Gemhoa Hing of China, 6—3, 6—1.

Dorothy Bundy reached the third round today when she defeated Miss B. M. Smith of England, 8—6, 6—3.

Her teammate, Gracyn Wheeler, lost in the second round to Mrs. Heine Miller, South African star, 6—4, 6—3.

Clean Sweep for France

MARSEILLES, France, May 24 (AP)—France's Davis Cup team made a clean sweep of its second round tie with Monaco by capturing the concluding singles matches yesterday. Henry Bolelli beat Alex Noghes 6—1, 6—1, 6—2 and Pierre Pelizza beat Gaston Medicin 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4. France will meet the Poland-Italy winner in the next round.

Williams Elects Gillett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 24—Frank G. Gillett, '39, has been elected captain of the Williams College golf team for next year. He played No. 3 on this year's varsity team and his home is in Pelham, N. Y.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	9	.690
Chicago	19	13	.594
Cincinnati	17	14	.548
Boston	14	12	.538
Pittsburgh	15	14	.517
St. Louis	12	16	.429
Brooklyn	12	21	.364
Philadelphia	8	18	.308

Results May 23
Chicago 4, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 6.

Fishermen's Race Put Off to Oct. 9

By the Associated Press

Postponement until Oct. 9 of the International Fishermen's Races off Boston was announced today by the American Race Committee.

The series for the sailing championship of the North Atlantic originally was scheduled to begin Aug. 21, but, the committee explained, so much pressure had been brought for a date late enough to insure "real fishermen's weather" that the postponement was decided upon.

Both rival skippers, Capt. Ben Pine of the Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, and Capt. Angus Walters of the Canadian champion, Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S., had wished from the start to race in the autumn rather than the summer, as Captain Walters today advised that not only was Oct. 9 agreeable to him but that "any later date in the same month" would suit him just as well.

Captain Walters said he would continue fishing on the Grand Banks a month or two before preparing Bluenose for the international sailing duel.

Thebaud, however, will not be sent to the Banks again before the races. She was the last schooner built by the New England Fisheries and if an accident befell her none suitable could be found to meet Bluenose. Many schooners remain in the Canadian fishing fleets and a substitute could be found for Bluenose, although she would lack much of the glamour attached to Captain Angus's big salt banker.

Sporting Around the Hub

The so-called new spectrum yellow baseball has "come and gone" around these parts for the moment at least. It was introduced in the game between Harvard and Northeastern at Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon and comments were indefinite. None of the players seemed to have any complaint, and yet they could offer no specific points of improvement over the customary white ball.

Possibly the Northeastern players are a trifle more favorable toward the ball than the Harvards because the Huskies won the game, 10 to 8. The umpire behind the plate, Bill Cleary, voiced an opinion that the ball seemed lifeless, but that really was an impression. The real purpose of the new ball—safety to the batter—could not be tested for there was no background for the yellow ball to contrast against such as bleachers filled with white-shirted fans.

* * *

Swampscott Yacht Club is eager for the season opening Saturday. The regatta committee consisting of Carl B. Nowell, Kenneth T. White, and T. Carlton Rowen, under the direction of Stuart H. Martin, chairman, has put out new racing markers and established a four-mile triangular course in Nahant Bay. Tune-up races will be held over the week end with the official opening May 30 at 2:30 p. m.

Preceding the opening race there will be a flag raising ceremony at 1:30 p. m., followed by Commodore H. Allen Durkee's unlocking the ocean for the coming season. A half a dozen new boats have been added to the large fleet of Swampscott racing dories which the club features besides several larger craft flying the club pennant.

* * *

The postponed I. C. 4-A games this year prevents Harvard from sending its strongest aggregation. Jim Lightbody, quarter-miler; George Downing, shot put and discus; Bob Haydock, high jumper; and Mason Fernald, hurdler, are not going to the meet. These athletes cannot spare the time with examinations so close at hand.

* * *

The seniors, Steve Brennan, hammer; Bert Litman, javelin; John Herrick, discus; Tudor Richards, quarter; John Ehrhard, two mile, and Capt. Alex Northrop, mile, will carry the Harvard colors. It is hoped that the meet will return to its early schedule next season. The dates were moved back to benefit Randall's Island.

* * *

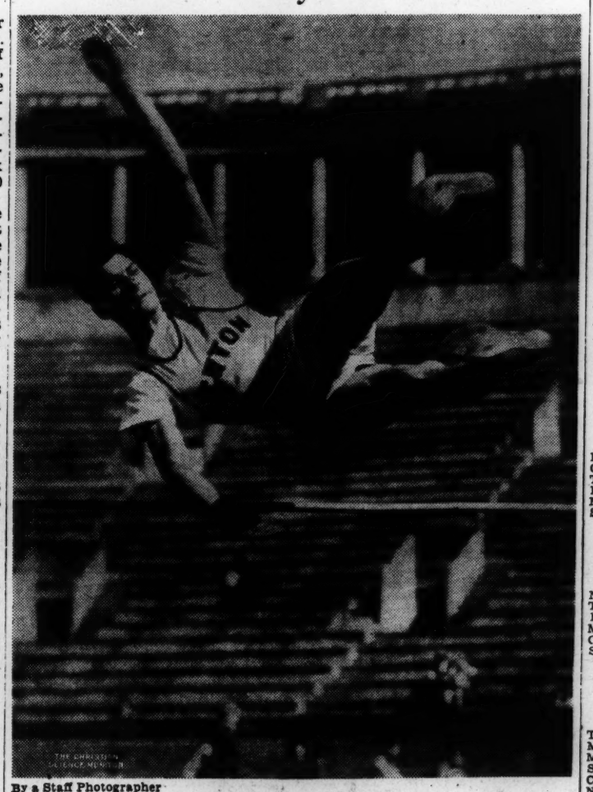
Last year, at the conclusion of the sprint season, Tom Bolles altered his varsity crew lineup somewhat in preparation for the four miles. He will not do so this year and after the race with Columbia this Saturday the men will begin to concentrate on the New London regatta. Harvard will not arrive at Red Top until two days after the Eli reach Gales Ferry. Yale arrives at training quarters June 9 and Harvard, June 11.

* * *

According to reports emanating from Cambridge, the Eli will change the lineup of its sprint crew for the four miles. . . . Dartmouth and Yale meet in an important Eastern League game at New Haven. . . . Now that the Tigers have won the Eastern college golf title they are going after the national honors. . . . Johnny Shimkonis of Andover, won the N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro tournament at United Shoe yesterday paired with Leo Martin.

W. M.

Another 'Pesky' for Harvard



By a Staff Photographer

Bill Pescosolido of Newton

Newton High School Youngster and Brother of Carl Pescosolido, Harvard '34, Who Broke the Interscholastic High-Jump Record at the Harvard Stadium Last Saturday in Class B Competition With a Leap of 6ft. 2in. Newton Won the Class Team Title

Leahy, Captain-Elect of B. U. Nine, to Play 'Summer Ball'

The baseball season is over for Boston University, but it still has several months to go as far as Bob Leahy, captain-elect of the Terrier nine for next year, is concerned.

Leahy, who has been one of B. U.'s standouts on the mound for the past two years, will go to Littleton, N. H., this summer where he will pitch for the Littleton Collegiates.

Competition is keen among the teams of the White Mountains and Leahy should return to Boston University with much valuable pitching experience. Some of the East's leading college players go to this section for a summer of baseball.

The Stoughton youth, who started his pitching career at the local high school there, first gained recognition as a standout by turning back Harvard last year, 9 to 7, at Soldiers Field. To top this off he continued to show his class by beating the Crimson, 18 to 10, in the return game at Nickerson Field.

Up until the first game of the season this year Leahy had not lost a varsity contest. Strange enough the first team the Terriers faced was Harvard, who, by the way, had had the benefit of a spring trip. B. U. was far from top form as was Leahy. Despite this, Harvard had all it could do to beat the intown school, 6 to 4, and give Leahy his first defeat as a varsity pitcher.

While the B. U. ace was credited with the loss of this game it was no real fault of his own. His mates, still in the preliminary stages, made some costly errors and failed at the bat in the pinches.

This loss was a hard one for Bob to take, but he redeemed himself later in the season when Harvard went to Nickerson Field for the return game. He pitched the Terriers to a 13-to-6 victory, thus making it three triumphs out of four starts.

The B. U. letter players chose Leahy to captain the 1939 nine yesterday. At the same time two varsity men, Capt. Bob Gibson, left fielder, and Lefty Bob DeGuglielmo, ace pitcher, were chosen as the season's most valuable players. This was the first time in the Terrier's baseball history that two men were given that honor. Both names will be inscribed on the Mickey Cochrane trophy.

B. A. A. Marathoners Enter May 30 Race

SALISBURY, Mass., May 24 (AP)—Seven of the first eight finishers in the April 19 Boston Marathon were entered today in the second annual Lawrence to Salisbury Marathon next Monday, Memorial Day.

The latest entry was Leslie Pawson, of Pawtucket, R. I., who won the Hopkinton to Boston race. Another was Gerard Cote, of the St. Hyacinthe Club, Quebec, who finished eighth.

Others already entered and their Boston placings, were: Pat Dengis, Baltimore, second; Mel Porter, Millrose, A. C., New York, fourth; Paul Donato, Boston, fifth; Mike Mansulla, Brockton, sixth; Clarence DeMar, Keene, N. H., seventh.

Canada entered a five-man team from the Gladstone A. C. of Toronto comprising Dick Wilding, Harry Winfield, James Potter, Orville Garbutt, and Fred Canidate.

Jane Dillard Betters Another Swim Mark

AUSTIN, Texas, May 24 (AP)—For the fourth time within two weeks, Jane Dillard, formerly of Forth Worth, bettered an American swim here in the short-course deep Eddy Pool.

The 16-year-old Austin High School student who has been swimming in competition since she was seven years of age, swam the 50-yard breast stroke in 32.2s., stroking 2.4s. off the mark held by Kathryn Rawls.

Last week in Temple, Miss Dillard bettered the American records for the 100-yard and 100-meter breast stroke events in a short-course pool.

Tex Robertson, University of Texas swim coach and Jane's trainer, said he would seek recognition of the records by the A. A. U.

By a Staff Photographer

Bob Leahy

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

With the pennant races in the National and American leagues only five weeks old, an unusual total of 88 games have been either washed or frozen out. Although this fact may be considered minor as compared to batting and pitching averages, actually it seems destined to play a major role in the flag routine.

As these unplayed contests will bounce back later in the form of double-headers, the contending clubs with a wealth of pitching talent are in a position to pick up valuable ground on their less fortunate rivals. In a packed schedule, pitching holds the upper hand.

Giants Miss Six

In the National League, the Giants have missed six games, but Bill Terry's consistent mound staff should take charge of that situation in the heat of June and July. The Cubs, still New York's leading rival in the flag hunt, has been washed out of only two, which is a "break" for the Bruins. Charley Grimm's hurlers rate far below those of the Giants and are not particularly interested in a long line of twin bills.

With six postponements and one tie to be played off, the Bees will make use of their sensational pitching later on. In fact, Manager Casey Stengel can't give his men—particularly the rescue artists in the bull pen—enough work to keep them in shape.

The Phillies, who threaten to fall right out of sight in the cellar, lead the National League in at least one respect—they have missed eight games. The Dodgers, who currently are giving the Phils a battle for the cellar, have only one unplayed contest. In all, senior league clubs have run up a total of 36 postponements.

White Sox Lead

In the American League, the longest finger is pointed at the White Sox, who have been kept idle on 11 scheduled afternoons. As they are confined to the second division, however, those doubleheaders figure to have little bearing on the pennant discussion.

But in the Yankee future, the schedule may play an important part. At the moment the champs have piled up eight postponements and one tie, as compared to only five rained-out engagements for Cleveland—not a wide majority, but enough to become a prominent advantage in a close pennant race. The Indians are better equipped on the mound than the Yanks or at least they have been in the games played so far.

The Red Sox whose hurling is weak when Grove and Wilson are out of the way have seven unplayed contests. The Senators currently a factor in the first division shuffle, have missed only two. Fifty-two dates are on the American League's revised schedule list.

Yesterday, all American games were off, giving the National League a lone play on the sports pages. The Cubs stopped Boston's seven-game victory march, 4 to 1, with big Bill Lee doing the pitching. Gabby Hartnett's two-run homer in the first inning was the deciding offensive gesture. As the Giants were beaten by the Pirates, 4 to 3, the Cubs this morning were within 2½ games of first place.

Bill McKechnie had his Cincinnati Reds up in third place. They defeated the Dodgers, 6 to 4, and leaped over the fallen Bees. The standing shows the surprising Reds just four games behind the pace. At Philadelphia, the Phillies spotted the Cardinals five runs and then beat them, 7 to 6.

W. G. A. Golf Standing

First Teams

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points Won	Points Lost
Midland	8	2	59	31
Central	8	2	52	38
The Country Club	6	4	53	37
Northern	6	4	47	43
Middlesex	1	9	32	58
Southern	1	9	27	63

Results Yesterday
Midland 6, Northern 3.
The Country Club 5, Southern 4.
Central 5, Middlesex 4.

Second Teams

Northern	9	1	62	28
The Country Club	8	2	56	34
Middlesex	6	4	41	49
Midland	4	6	41	49
Central	3	7	45	45
Southern	0	10	25	65

Results Yesterday
The Country Club 7, Southern 2.
Middlesex 5, Central 4.
Northern 7, Midland 2.

Third Teams

The Country Club	9	1	60	30
Midland	6	4	45	45
Middlesex	6	4	44	46
Southern	4	6	41	49
Central	2	7	44	46
Northern	3	8	36	54

Results Yesterday
Midland 7, Northern 2.
Southern 5, The Country Club 4.
Middlesex 5, Central 4.

Yates and Haas Capture Their Opening Matches

TROON, Scotland, May 24 (AP)—Charley Yates of Atlanta, scoring at the expense of one of his American Walker Cup teammates, and Fred Haas, Jr., of New Orleans, today joined six of their fellow Cuppers in the second round of the British amateur golf championship.

Yates, wearing the "red flannels" given him by Bobby Jones, beat Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati with a stymie on the nineteenth green. Haas, wearing his Louisiana State University sweater with a big block "L" which baffled the Scots in the gallery, routed A. J. Ashworth of Scotland, 7 and 6. Haas reached the turn in 34 to be 5 up, and closed out his rival three holes later.

Crawley in Second Round

Two British Walker Cup players, English Leonard Crawley and Scottish Hector Thomson, also reached the second round.

Crawley, English amateur champion in 1931 and picked for the international team in 1932 and 1934 as well as this year, eliminated Capt. W. L. Steele, 2 and 1. Thomson, British amateur title-holder in 1936 and a Walker Cupper for the first time the same year, defeated J. L. C. Jenkins, title-holder in 1914, 4 and 3.

Thomas A. (Tony) Torrance, veteran internationalist who played in five of the matches against the United States, won his first-round match from Dr. A. R. McAllum, 3 and 1.

Gordon Peters Wins

In one of the early second-round matches Scottish Gordon Peters, British Walker Cupper, beat Victor G. L. Finlayson, 6 and 4.

C. R. Somerville of Canada, who has a lot of backers, improved his standing considerably with an impressive 7-and-5 triumph over Ogilvie to gain his third-round bracket.

Ouimet Advances

Picking up one more hole after building up a three-hole margin on the first nine, Francis Ouimet, Boston veteran and U. S. Walker Cup team captain, also reached the third round with a 4-and-3 triumph over Dr. William Tweddell. Tweddell captained the British team in 1936.

Charles (Chuck) Kocsis of Detroit, one of the most impressive of the Americans in yesterday's opening play, joined his team captain in the third round by turning back William Peacock of Britain, 3 and 2.

United States Amateur Champion Johnny Goodman today defeated his Walker Cup teammate, Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 4 and 2, to reach the third round.

While Goodman became the third American to reach the third round, another of his mates, Marvin (Bud) Ward of Olympia, Wash., was beaten in an extra-hole match. The Pacific Coast youngster lost on the twentieth hole to Albert W. Briscoe of Britain.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First three and ties in each league)

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Lavagetto, Dodgers	23	82	15	33	.402
Trosky, Indians	29	97	26	38	.392
Chapman, Red Sox	24	87	12	34	.391
Di Maggio, Yankees	15	59	13	23	.390
Medwick, Cardinals	21	84	12	31	.369
McCormick, Reds	31	136	21	48	.353

Home Runs

Goodman, Reds	10
Foxx, Red Sox	8
Greenberg, Tigers	8
Ott, Giants	8
Di Maggio, Yankees	6
Keltner, Indians	6
York, Tigers	6
Lazzeri, Cubs	5
McCarthy, Giants	5
Leiber, Giants	5
Ripple, Giants	5
Camilli, Dodgers	5
Gutteridge, Cards	5

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	41
Galan, Cubs	30
Ott, Giants	30
McCarthy, Giants	25
Averill, Indians	25
Keltner, Indians	25

New England Track Meet To U. of New Hampshire

By the Associated Press

The University of New Hampshire at Durham will be host to the 1939 New England Intercollegiate A. A. A. track and field championships next May 19 and 20 for the first time in their 53-year history. Rhode Island State won the 1938 meet last Saturday at Brown Field.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball
Maine 5, Bates 4.
Holy Cross 3, New Hampshire 0.
Northeastern 10, Harvard 8.
Golf
Brown 5, Worcester Polytech 1.
Tennis
*Middlebury 7, Vermont 2.

*State college championship.

Italians Lead 2 to 1

MILAN, May 24 (AP)—Italy and Poland broke even in the second day's Davis Cup play yesterday. Ignacy Tloczinsky of Poland defeated Giorgio de Stefani, 6—8, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, winning by default after the Italian star had to quit because of a strained leg muscle. In the doubles, Italians Valentino Taroni and Ferruccio Quintavalle defeated Czelaw Spychla and Tloczinsky, 11—9, 2—6, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5. Victory in the first singles played gave the Italians a 2-1 edge in the matches.

Great Britain Eliminated

ZAGREB, May 24 (AP)—Yugoslavia completed the job of eliminating Great Britain from the Davis Cup yesterday when Perenc Puncec and his partner Demeter Mitic defeated D. W. Butler and L. W. Wilde, 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, 5—7, 6—3, in the doubles. The match was resumed from where it was halted by rain in the third set. Yugoslavia won the two opening singles matches on Saturday.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	20	10	.667
New York	16	10	.615
Boston	17	11	.607
Washington	18	15	.545
Detroit	13	15	.464
Chicago	10	12	.455
Philadelphia	9	18	.333
St. Louis	8	20	.285

Results May 23
All games postponed.

Commerce and Finance

Publicly Owned Power Plants' Output Gains More Than Private

Business and Industry

Long-Short-Haul Clause Revision Faces Opposition

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Two measures desired by railroad management encountered stiff opposition on the Senate floor late yesterday.

Senators Wheeler (D-Mont.) Norris (Ind-Neb) and Copeland (D-N. Y.) served notice they would rather talk "all summer" than permit passage of the bill revising the "long-and-short-haul" provision of the Interstate Commerce Law.

(That provision forbids railroads to charge a lower rate for a long haul than for a shorter one over the same route and in the same direction.)

In a letter read to the Senate, Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation supported action of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee holding up a bill liberalizing Government loans to railroads.

The Jones letter, addressed to Chairman Wagner (D.-N. Y.) of the committee, said railroad management and large creditors of railroads"—come with poor grace" when they object to provisions intended to protect RFC advances.

Mr. Jones suggested that the question of wage decreases proposed by the railroads be considered by the Senate group before it approved the loan bill.

Senator Wagner announced that representatives of rail management and labor probably would be called by the committee, but aides said no definite date for their appearance had been scheduled.

Senator Minton (D-Ind.) started discussion of the "long-and-short haul" bill, already approved by the House, by asking Senator Wheeler when it might be brought up in the Senate.

It was approved by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which Senator Wheeler heads, despite a minority report by the chairman.

"As far as I am concerned I intend to oppose it just as long as I can stand on the floor," Mr. Wheeler said.

Senator Norris declared he would volunteer to talk "all Summer, until snow flies and until next new year to defeat" the bill.

"I hope those in favor of the bill will not force Congress to stay in session," Senator Norris added.

U. S. Relief Costs Show Marked Rise In 10-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There has been a material increase in Federal relief costs since 1923-33 in spite of a rise in industrial production and a parallel drop in unemployment, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Federal expenditures for relief in the fiscal year 1932-33 amounted to $360,000,000. In the following fiscal year they rose to $1,853,000,000, although a 25 per cent rise in industrial production was accompanied by a 17 per cent drop in unemployment from 13,765,000 in 1932-33 to 11,421,000 in 1933-34.

In the fiscal year 1936-37, when Federal relief expenditures reached a maximum of $2,467,000,000, industrial production was 71 per cent above, and unemployment 46 per cent below, the 1932-33 level.

The figures compiled by the Conference Board are shown in the following table:

Percentage Increase or Decrease Compared with Fiscal Year 1932-33

Fiscal yr.	Federal Relief S'ding	Industrial Production	Unemployment
1933-34	415.4	24.6	—17.0
1934-35	556.7	22.1	—19.6
1935-36	551.6	43.6	—30.7
1936-37	586.2	70.8	—45.8

RCA Expects Good Business for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The RCA Manufacturing Company anticipates a volume of business for the 1938-39 season which will at least equal that of last year, the best on the company's records since 1932, Henry C. Bonfig, commercial vice-president of the company, stated at the opening session of a convention of radio wholesalers and salesmen here. He expressed general optimism for the entire radio industry.

A feature of the conclave is an advance showing of more than 40 new RCA-Victor radio and phonograph-radio combination instruments.

A nation-wide advertising campaign to promote RCA-Victor's new series of radio and victrola instruments, which calls for a 20 per cent increase of expenditures in newspaper, magazine and radio broadcasting media, was announced by Thomas F. Joyce, advertising director.

The popularity of recorded music, which suffered a temporary eclipse during the early days of radio broadcasting, is experiencing a boom without precedent in industrial history, declared E. W. Wallerstein, RCA-Victor executive.

"Record sales have increased no less than 500 per cent since 1933," said Mr. Wallerstein. "What is particularly remarkable, is that the rate at which records are coming back in popular favor has been comparatively unaffected by recent depressed business in other fields."

Lumber Output Up, Sales Decline in May 14 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The country's lumber industry reported it produced more and sold less lumber during the week ended May 14 than during the previous seven days.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association figures showed 523 mills produced 285,032,000 feet, shipped 174,384,000 feet and received orders for 177,422,000 feet.

The previous week, 565 mills reported production of 180,970,000 feet; shipments of 183,470,000 feet, and orders of 190,825,000 feet.

Farm Income Found Highest Since 1929

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated the gross farm income in 1937 at $10,003,000,000—The highest since 1929.

The gross income included cash recepts from sales of farm products and the value of products retained for consumption on the farm.

The bureau previously had estimated the cash farm income at $8,521,000,000. This included $367,000,000 in government benefit payments compared with $287,000,000 in 1936, when the gross income was $9,317,000,000.

Argentina Attacks Problem of Raising Quality of Its Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South American wool producers, confined principally to Argentina and Chile, have recently been encouraged to improve their production by the increasing interest of foreign buyers, among whom Japan has been most prominent. Japanese purchases have fluctuated but, on the average, tended substantially to rise, though importers and trade missions have frequently implied that more interest would be evinced in Argentine and Chilean wool if its defects were eliminated.

Dr. Juan Speroni, Director of the Argentine Wool Research Institute, has published a booklet on this subject. Hhe shows, without reasonable doubt, that much progress has been accomplished in recent years, but also admits much of the foreign criticism In his opinion the ultimate solution of the problem rests with the official authorities and the producers themselves.

The creation of the Research Institute itself is considered an opportunate measure in Argentina, where the potentiality of this important branch of the livestock industry in Patagonia, a territory shared with Chile, is only just beginning to be appreciated by federal political economists. The new "wool complex" was also evident in the recent Wool Conference, where production and marketing were the principal subjects.

According to Dr. Speroni, the principal defects of Argentine wool are its lack of uniformity, coarseness, coloring, kemp, outside ends, and parasites. His remedies, the product of careful investigation at home and abroad, are now being discussed between the Government and producers with a view to practical solution of the industrial problems. There is every indication that Argentina wishes as soon as possible to reap the export advantages of the obvious desire of Japan and others to become a larger buyer of its wool.

General Foods' Top Salaries Slashed

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Foods Corporation reported to the Securities Commission salaries of its principal officers were cut about in half last year.

C. M. Chester, Chairman of the Board, received $84,000 last year compared with $159,600 in 1936. Clarence Francis, President, was paid $69,999 compared with $132,999 the previous year.

Other 1937 salaries shown in corporation reports to the commission included:

American Locomotive Company—W. C. Dickerman, President, $70,761.

American & Foreign Power Company—C. E. Calder, President, $69,510.

Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.—Edward O. Goss, President, $60,135.

Banks Cut Loans For the 15th Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal Reserve Board bank loans to business decreased in the week ended May 18 for the fifteenth consecutive week.

Banks in 101 leading cities cut their loans for commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes by $36,000,000 to $4,074,000,000. New York City banks alone accounted for $14,000,000 of the decrease.

The report also showed a decrease of $28,000,000 in the bank holdings of Federal securities, an increase of $10,000,000 in holdings of securities guaranteed by the Federal Government, and a decrease of $70,000,000 in holdings of other securities.

Sees Wool Prices Holding Around Current Levels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said domestic wool prices were expected to remain near present levels during the next few months.

Lamb prices, on the other hand, may be expected, the bureau said, to decline during the summer months because of larger market supplies.

The bureau said the number of yearling sheep to be marketed from Texas during the summer probably would be smaller than the record sold a year ago.

Some increase in the present low level of mill consumption of wool is likely to occur in the second half of the year, the bureau said. It added, however, that large domestic and world supplies would tend to hold prices down.

Canadian Markets Closed

TORONTO (CP)—The Toronto stock exchange will remain closed in observance of Victoria Day, May 24. The Montreal stock exchange, the Montreal curb exchange and the Canadian commodity market will be closed, as will be the Winnipeg grain exchange.

Data Show Public Power Production Has Spurt in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Total power production in the United States during 1937 amounted to 121,049,630,000 kilowatt hours, which was 8.63 per cent above that for the previous year, according to the annual statistical report issued by the Federal Power Commission. The pronounced upward spurt in the output by publicly owned utilities, as shown by a gain of 20.59 per cent, contrasted with the smaller increase of 7.83 per cent made by private electric utility companies. The private companies' actual gain exceeded 8,100,000,000 kilowatt hours, while public plants' increase was slightly over 520,000,000 kilowatt hours.

The installed capacity and actual production of privately-owned plants remained far ahead of those of the plants owned by the public. The commission showed that total installed capacity of the private plants was 33,373,454 kilowatts, compared with 3,658,638 for the publicly owned plants, and last year's production of the private plants was 112,616,038,000 kilowatt hours, against 8,433,592,000 for the public establishments.

The report also showed that "installed capacity" of publicly-owned generating plants last year increased 11.21 per cent, while the gain of privately-owned plants gained only 0.59 per cent. Public plants were reported to have produced 24.44 per cent more electricity by hydroelectric generation and 15.82 per cent more by fuel generation. This contrasts with a gain for the private plants of 11.43 per cent by hydro production and a gain of 6.2 per cent by fuel generation.

While the private plants increased their installed hydro capacity last year by 0.24 per cent and their fuel generating capacity by 0.72 per cent, the public plants increased their hydro-installed capacity by 7.43 per cent and their fuel generating capacity by 14.54 per cent.

RFC Industrial Loans at Faster Rate Than Ever

WASHINGTON (AP)—The reconstruction Finance Corporation, making industrial loans at a faster rate than ever before in its history, has approved 444 of them totaling $40,237,000 in the last three months, Chairman Jesse H. Jones said.

The loans are part of the $1,500,000,000 lending program authorized by Congress on Feb. 20.

About 30 loans are acted upon daily by the Washington office of the corporation. Mr. Jones said no loans have been granted to oil, liquor, automobile, tire, or newspaper or magazine businesses. It has been a policy of the corporation for five years to decline such loans on the ground that those businesses can obtain adequate financing elsewhere, he said.

SEC Members Are Sued for $1,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Edward Jones of Scarsdale, N. Y., filed suit for $1,000,000 in District Court against Joseph P. Kennedy, James M. Landis, George C. Matthews and Robert E. Healy as members of the Securities Commission in 1935.

He charged that the defendants conspired to make false allegations that a registration statement he filed in May, 1935, "was affirmatively and negatively deficient."

Mr. Jones also accused the commissioners of having false publicity releases issued which "were calculated to impugn the plaintiff's honesty, business character, and integrity."

Neither Mr. Kennedy nor Mr. Landis is at present a member of the commission. The former now is ambassador to England and Mr. Landis is dean of the Harvard Law School.

Mr. Jones withdrew his 1935 registration statement, which involved certain oil royalties. His right to withdraw it was questioned by the SEC, but he was upheld by the Supreme Court.

New Oil Pools Discovered In Illinois Swell Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of crude oil in Illinois in 1938 is estimated at over 13,000,000 barrels, according to a report by Dr. M. M. Leighton, chief of the Illinois State Geological Survey, made public by the Geological Society of America.

Eight new pools discovered in the Illinois basin in the past year have already added about 100,000,000 barrels to the State's oil rseerves, and this figure will be increased this year by fresh discoveries and more extended drilling.

The new pools include the Clay City, the Noble, the Patokah, the Centralia, the Bartelso, the Dix, the Beecher City, and the Adin pools.

More than 200 producing wells were drilled in Illinois in the past year, and the quantity of new oil reached a total of about 3,500,000 barrels. This amount, together with the yield from older fields, swelled the year's aggregate production of the State to about 7,500,000 barrels.

Factory Auto Sales Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Factory sales of automobiles manufactured in United States for April totaled 219,314 vehicles, against 221,951 in March and 536,150 in April, 1937, Department of Commerce reported. In first four months sales totaled 828,191 vehicles, against 1,774,067 in like period last year.

SEC Plan of Custodial Brokers' Trust Not Believed Imminent

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It appears likely that the surprise after-dinner suggestion, sprung last Friday on a sea of smiling and, curiously enough, still well-nourished brokers in black ties at the Conway Dinner at the Commodore Hotel by the fiery but friendly chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Douglas, will take some time to mature into an actual operating trust company. Mr. Douglas suggested such a body to perform "the functions of banking, clearing of securities and the custodial duties of all members of the exchange." He might as well have said to take over all the machinery of the brokerage business. By the time such an institution is functioning, those curious hinder portions of a clearing broker's premises, colloquially called the "cage," will be no more, and brokers' offices will consist of the customer's rooms, the partners' offices, and the doorman. The rest will be a tradition.

Idea Not Original

Mr. Douglas did not claim credit for the idea. He said "it emanates from the brokerage business itself." Actually there was set up within the Exchange, as far back as 1929, a special "Committee on Centralization of Securities" to consider this very suggestion. As a result of the Committee's explorations, the Exchange even went so far as to buy a building at 39 Broad Street from the lamented firm of Lee, Higginson & Company, for the purpose of housing what was to be called the "Securities Deposit Trust Company." This trust company was never formed, on account of the opposition of the downtown banks here, and the building is still on the hands of the Exchange as one of the fiscal problems with which the new Martin administration is preparing to tangle.

The purpose contemplated by the original special committee, which was dissolved only this year, was somewhat more limited than the one Mr. Douglas has in thought. It was purely economy. Mr. Douglas floated his proposal on the tide of a larger concern for the customer, after an initial reference to "the shades of a recent example of . . . disregard of the customers' property (which) still haunt financial districts. . . ." He said, "How desirable it would be to achieve a greater measure of security for the customer's property." Hence the Douglas proposal would transfer to the new trust the custodianship and handling not only of securitie but of customers' free credit balances. The Committee's thought merely included securities.

New Plan Goes Further

The original committee plan would have gone a step further than the operations of the present Stock Clearing Corporation. That corporation itself was only set up as recently as 1929, and then in an experimental form embracing only a limited number of securities and houses. It took over the handling of all stocks and bonds for all clearing brokers only in 1932. It functions for securities much as the New York Clearing House functions for bank checks.

Prior to 1929 deliveries and pickups between houses were made individually. At present all securities are handled through the one agency. The Committee's plan would have gone the whole way. Instead of merely clearing through a central agency, brokers would have left their securities on deposit with it until and unless called for by the customer who might want to take out his fully paid-up securities and put them in his own vault, as the bank depositor occasionally wants to take his deposit out in cash and put it in his pocket.

Plan "Too Economical"

Inter-brokerage transactions, like inter-bank dealings, would have been by check. The check would merely say, "Pay to Blank & Company 1,000 shares Steel" instead of "Pay to Blank & Company $50,000." Instead of hypothecating actual securities with a bank for a broker's loan, the broker would have given the bank a receipt for the securities with the Securities Deposit Trust Company.

The chief trouble with the Committee's plan appears to have been that it was not only economical but too economical. It would have short-circuited much of the lucrative transfer and registry business now performed for the most part by local banks here. At present stock held "in Street name" may actually be registered in any one of the names of several hundred clearing brokerage houses. Under the Committee's plan there would have been only one single "Street name" and consequently a much shrunken volume of transfers and registrations, and even these would have been performed, presumably by the Securities Deposit Trust Company except in those few cases where companies keep their own transfer books.

The banks objected that they would not want to lend money to brokers without having the physical securities actually in their own vaults. They said they never did this, though they do sometimes lend to out-of-town banks on government bonds held by the Federal Reserve Bank. Probably some of them were actually reluctant, but in other cases it was a polite fiction to block the new corporation. The banks merely said they would not lend money on mere S. D. T. C. receipts. So the plan fell through.

Would Let Out Employees

There was one more reason why it fell through. It was conceived when business was booming and markets were running 3,000,000 shares a day. Times have changed. One of the by-products of the plan would have been considerable technological unemployment among brokerage house staffs, and these staffs in latter days have been reduced to a skeleton. It was felt that brokers would be reluctant to the point of unwillingness to accept a plan, however economical, which would dispense with the services of their final remaining employees. Both loyalty to the latter, and a feeling that business might some day pick up and find them short-handed, led them to feel that any further economy would be no economy at all. So the plan went on the shelf.

The genesis of Mr. Douglas' proposal is said to have come only a few weeks ago from a local trust company. In any case it was virtually predestined after the Whitney affair. Feeling here is that with the police escort of the SEC, the plan need no longer fear the opposition of the local banks.

However, the SEC proposal is a more ambitious one than that of the earlier committee, in including custodianship of customers' free credit balances. Without this feature, it probably could be set up rather quickly, the mechanics having already been worked out. But the handling of these balances, for the greater security of the customer, introduces a melee of transactions and machinery to be planned out.

The new Exchange administration has its hands full. The new plan will require prolonged negotiations between the Exchange, bankers, brokers, state banking officials, and the inevitable lawyers. So the revolution will not come immediately.

SEC Asked to Sponsor Project in Wall Street

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission received a request that it sponsor a WPA project in Wall Street.

A delegation from the United Office and Professional Workers of America made the request. Robert Curtis, its spokesman, said approximately 10,000 brokerage workers had lost their jobs in Wall Street in the last six months.

He reported SEC officials were "decidedly" friendly toward the idea of having WPA hire experienced workers to aid the commission in investigating stock exchange firms and in enforcing SEC regulations.

Dominions' Trade Seen Affected By U.S.-U.K. Compact

WASHINGTON (AP)—The forthcoming Anglo-American trade agreement will cut into Britain's preferential tariff agreement with her dominions, officials said.

The Ottawa Agreement, negotiated in 1932, gave preferential treatment to Dominion farm products in Britain's market-place and to British factory goods in the Dominion markets.

The American trade agreement with the United Kingdom, and another agreement being negotiated simultaneously with Canada will materially lower these preferences, officials predicted.

The United States thus would be better able to compete with the Dominions in selling agricultural products to Britain and with the United Kingdom in selling manufactured products to the Dominions.

All this, it is believed, will come about in July. Negotiations, officials said, are proceeding—both with Britain and with Canada—in spurts and stops.

Negotiations with Britain involve a factor not found in those with other countries—Britain's necessity for consulting with Canada and the other Dominions before granting agricultural concessions to the United States.

Discussions with the United Kingdom and with Canada are carried on separately, and the United States has avoided the intimation that, in return for concessions from Britain, she should grant concessions to Canada.

United States negotiators expect to receive telling tariff reductions on agricultural products. Great Britain last year took one-third of all America's agricultural exports.

Reductions are almost certain on a wide variety of fruits, particularly apples, as well as on lumber and machinery.

The United States in return is considering reductions on leather and leather goods and on textiles. Tariff cuts on American tobacco are doubtful because of Britain's efforts to develop her own tobacco brands.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Steel—Monterrey, Mexico, has what is described as the largest iron and steel company in the western hemisphere south of Birmingham, Ala. The company employs about 3,220 persons and produces a wide variety of iron and steel products. In 1936, the company produced 112,559 tons of steel ingots in reaching the highest figure in the concern's history. All of the production of this Monterrey producer is sold in Mexico. Foreign markets have not been sought because the demand in Mexico keeps the plant working at capacity.

Mexican Exports—The National Foreign Trade Commission of Mexico has asked exporters to register their names with the organization together with the articles they export, the value of these exportations during 1937, and the approximate amount of their stocks. It was also requested that exporters indicate the co-operation and services desired from the Mexican Foreign Service. These activities have been started in order that new foreign markets may be developed and those already established increased.

Panama's Trade With Germany—Panama's trade with Germany has picked up steadily of late. Imports from Germany into Panama in 1937 amounted to $1,168,818, and represented 5.3 per cent of the total import trade for that year, as compared with imports from Germany in 1936 amounting to $823,778, representing 4.3 per cent of Panama's total import trade for 1936. Panama is expected to export 300,000 pounds of coffee to Germany in 1938. Coffee exports to Germany were discontined in 1934 because of exchange difficulties.

Panama Cocoa Exports—Cocoa bean exports from Panama during 1937 amounting to 11,621,471 pounds increased slightly more than 26 per cent when compared with exports amounting to 9,213,272 pounds during 1936. The United States continued to be Panama's most important foreign customer for cocoa during 1937, having purchased from that source 10,541,524 pounds valued at $688,555, or 90.7 per cent of the total volume exported during the year. Panama exported 1,058,990 pounds of cocoa to Germany in 1937, valued at $68,979.

Guatemala Bananas—Banana shipments from Guatemala to United States during the first quarter of 1938 amounted to 1,914,841 stems, an increase of slightly more than 10 per cent, compared with 1,734,144 stems shipped during the like quarter of 1937. The difficulty of combatting the banana plague on the Atlantic Coast of Guatemala resulted in lower shipments during the first quarter. Observers believe that losses due to storms at the close of January will reduce somewhat the shipments during the next quarter.

Guatemala Business—New regulations concerning bids for Government business in Guatemala have just been approved by executive order. The rules provide that firms submitting bids for supplying materials to the Government must be represented at the office of the Subsecretary of the Ministry concerned at the opening and reading of bids. It was also decreed that the lowest bid shall serve as the basis for the awarding of the contract.

Cuban Sugar—Exports of raw sugar from Cuba during the period from Jan. 1 to April 15, 1938, totaled 770,093 Spanish long tons, and recorded a decline of 260,608 tons when compared with the 1,030,701 Spanish long tons exported during the like period of 1937. Shipments of raw sugar to the United States during this period totaled 602,682 long tons, a decrease of 242,500 long tons, compared with 845,282 long tons during the like period a year ago. Stocks of sugar on hand in Cuba on April 15, 1938, totaled 2,591,643 long tons, compared with 2,133,863 long tons on the like date last year.

Tourists to Cuba—During March, 1938, 24,425 tourists and excursionists visited Havana as compared with 27,337 in March a year ago. The total number of tourists and excursionist arrivals in Cuba during the first three months of the current year was 71,502. Although this represents a decrease compared with the like period of 1937, the benefits derived by Cuba from this trade was stated to be greater during the first quarter of 1938, as the decline in number was due to a smaller number of excursionists, while the number of tourists showed an increase.

Cuban Rice Imports—Imports of rice into Cuba during 1937 totaling 246,418 tons valued at about $9,959,000 reflected an increase when compared with the 221,579 tons valued at about $7,332,400 imported during the preceding year. Shipments of rice from the United States to Cuba during 1937, amounting to 57,127 tons valued at about $3,220,042, were more than 10 times greater than shipments during the preceding year, amounting to 5,304 tons valued at about $216,034. During 1937 four foreign countries exported rice to Cuba as compared with no shipments during the preceding year.

Cuban Foreign Trade—The foreign trade of Cuba during 1937 amounting to $315,643,000 incerased 22.3 per cent, compared with the $258,062,000 trade recorded in 1936 and was the highest annual value reached since 1930. Cuban imports during 1937 were valued at $192,572,000, an increase of $26,357,000, or 25.5 per cent, over the preceding year. Merchandise from the United States accounted for 68.6 per cent of the total imports and were valued at $88,847,000, an increase of 33.6 per cent compared with the imports during 1936. Exports during the year were valued at $186,071,000, an increase of 20.2 per cent against the $154,847,000 trade of 1936. Shipments to the United States were valued at $150,158,000, an increase of 23.2 per cent, compared with shipments valued at $121,899,000 in 1936. During 1937 the United States share in Cuba's export trade represented 80.7 per cent of the total.

New Mortgage Issue Subscribed 52 Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Federal National Mortgage Association $25,000,000 five-year 2 per cent note issue offered for sale by the RFC was subscribed approximately 52 times, about 4,500 subscriptions aggregating $1,305,000,000 having been received, according to Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman.

Six banks offered to take the entire issue, he said, but allotments were made on the basis of 2 per cent of the amount of the subscriptions with a minimum of $5,000 to banks, insurance companies and dealers, and a minimum of $1,000 to all others.

The total allotment amounted to $29,000,000.

Buyers' Forecasts Diverge Widely On Business Outlook

ST. LOUIS, May 23 (AP)—The National Association of Purchasing Agents, organized buyers for industry, convened today to discuss trade, but leaders couldn't get together on business forecasts.

"I don't see how anyone can make a forecast," declared Howard T. Lewis of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. "I think it is true things are sounder than they were in 1930, and, barring threats of influence and foreign war, we will come out all right."

Warren Bishop, Washington, D. C., editor of a manufacturers' publication, commented: "The business outlook? No one knows. The people I talk with have a fairly persistent faith business will pick up in the Fall."

"The upturn is here, but we don't know it—by Fall we will be going strongly again," predicted A. Clohosey of the Westinghouse Lamp division, Bloomfield, N. J.

"Very uncertain and not favorable," asserted Benedict van Voorhis of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Arlington, N. J.

Fred J. Lucas of Purdy Mansell, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, said "things are on the way up, if anything."

Brazil Lifts All Restrictions On U. S. Exchange

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Brazil has lifted all exchange restrictions regarding imports from the United States, the State Department announced.

The department received a telegram from Ambassador Caffery, Rio de Janeiro, stating that the Bank of Brazil has advised the embassy that beginning at the close of exchange May 23 the bank will grant "spot" exchange to pay for American imports.

Thirty-day exchange contracts have been required. The changed regulation will apply retroactively, the department said, to drafts maturing after April 1.

New Zealand Export Trade Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Figures for New Zealand trade in 1937 show a remarkable recovery from the depression years. Exports reached the record value of £66,713,000, an increase of about £10,000,000 on the total for 1936 and about £32,000,000 above the total for the trough of the depression period. This total for 1937, indeed, is a record in the Dominion's history.

The increase in imports, however, was even greater, being nearly £12,000,000 over the figure for 1936. Advantage was taken of the enhanced export prices to make abnormally heavy purchases. In 1936 the total turnover exceeded £100,000,000 for the first time since 1929, but last year it jumped to nearly £123,000,000, a huge total for a small nation.

Commenting on these figures the Evening Post (Wellington) says that mainly owing to the recession in wool prices the outlook at the moment may not be as bright as it was a year ago, but butter is quoted on the London market at more than 20 shillings a cwt. above the price ruling then, and wool, even after the drop, is still at a profitable level, as are other primary products.

Motor Carriers Ask ICC To Maintain N. E. Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two New England motor groups have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent, reduction of common motor carrier rates below a standard set by the New England Rate Conference.

The New England Motor Rate Bureau and the New Hampshire Motor Rate Bureau asked such action pending completion of an investigation into motor carrier rates in New England.

They asked, too, that rates of contract motor carriers in New England be fixed on the same basis, and that water rates of the Colonial Navigation Company and the Eastern Steamship Company be fixed on the basis developed by the conference.

Fritzche Is Elected To the MOP Board

CLEVELAND (AP)—Alfred Fritzche, Cleveland, replaced Darwin S. Barrett, Jr., Cleveland, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. board, which re-elected officers, including Chairman J. S. Pyeatt and President L. W. Baldwin.

Mr. Fritzche is president of the General Fire Extinguisher Co. Mr. Barrett is treasurer of Alleghany Corp., top holding company for the former Van Sweringen rail system.

President States U. S. Aims to End Barriers to Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt said the foreign trade program and shipping facilities of the United States demonstrated the determination of this country to promote world peace by eliminating artificial trade barriers.

The President expressed his views in a letter observing National Maritime Day and Foreign Trade Week. The letter was read over a nation-wide radio network (CBS) by Secretary Roper, in an address at St. Louis.

The text of the President's letter: "Five years ago I had the pleasure of proclaiming the first National Maritime Day, set apart by an act of Congress to commemorate the immortal achievement of the Savannah, the first steamship bearing the American flag, to cross the ocean.

"I think it is appropriate that the observance of this significant advantage has been combined with the period designated as National Foreign Trade Week. This is a logical arrangement in view of the close inter-relationship that exists between foreign trade and our maritime development. Therefore, I am glad again to send my hearty greetings and congratulations to those who are sponsoring and participating in this joint observance.

"Not only is foreign trade the lifeblood of the shipping, but it is definitely interwoven with our domestic economy, and affects the lives of practically all of our citizens. Through our shipping facilities and our foreign trade program, the United States is demonstrating the determination of this country to remove artificial barriers that have restrained the flow of commerce and thus to strengthen the foundations of enduring world peace."

ST. LOUIS, (AP)—The country "could be out of the stalemated situation in thirty days if production, manufacturing and distribution groups joined in a fight against gloom, despair and defeatism," Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper asserted in an address here.

Calling upon all branches of business to stick to the middle of the road in thought and action, or the "give and take" rule, he said:

"We should be kept consciously reminded of the tendency to dwell either upon the mountain peak of unguarded optimism or in the depth of despair of uncontrolled pessimism."

Following this address before the annual convention of the American Association of Purchasing Agents, Secretary Roper delivered a second address, broadcast over a national (Columbia) hookup, at a meeting of the Central Mississippi Valley Foreign Trade Conference in which he discussed America's reciprocal trade agreement program of the past five years.

"Actual results of the trade treaties are distinctly gratifying," he declared. "An adequate restoration of foreign trade . . . would go further toward balancing of the Federal budget than any other single measure."

United Shoe Shows Drop in Year's Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the United States Shoe Machinery Corporation for the fiscal year ended on Feb. 28 amounted to $10,146,152 after charges and Federal income taxes, the company reported. This was equivalent, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, to $4.24 a share on the 2,292,548 shares of common stock, excluding 37,041 held in the treasury.

For the year ended on Feb. 27, 1937, the corporation had a net income of $11,316,128, equal to $4.74 each on 2,291,958 common shares then outstanding.

Current assets on Feb. 28, 1938, including $17,834,012 cash and marketable securities, amounted to $30,322,472, current liabilities were $4,190,000. These compared with cash and marketable securities of $23,216,818, current assets of $35,143,026 and current liabilities of $8,904,068 on Feb. 27, 1937.

Says Recovery Not Imminent

Confirmation of the conclusion that business recovery is not imminent is seen by Poor's Investment Advisory Service in the renewed weakness in commodities as indicated by the low Dow-Jones futures index. "Investment," says the service, "should continue to be based upon the deflation of the present rather than upon the apparently inevitable inflation of the future. Cash is still a good investment."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict [illegible] Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 4
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20

Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	400,000
Previous day	328,020
1938 volume to date	89,662,088
1937 volume to date	209,869,874

Leaders Drop Off In Late Market After Brief Rally

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Feeble rallying attempts were short-lived in today's stock market, and selling in the final hour put leaders down fractions to more than a point at the close.

Scantiness of offerings throughout the greater part of the proceedings was a mildly encouraging factor for some statisticians, but it was observed activity expanded a little on the finishing lap when the trend was downward. At that, transfers approximated only 400,000 shares.

Business news, on the whole, was none too hopeful, but here and there brokerage quarters thought optimistic signs were beginning to show up. Scant inspiration was derived from Washington developments.

A few aircraft, copper, utility, rail and speciality shares were favored. Numerous issues were about unchanged, including the major steels and motors.

Rail, Utility Bonds Firm

Many secondary rails showed signs of recovery toward the last hour in the bond market today. Utilities also displayed firmness. Industrials and oils were mixed. U. S. Governments were mixed.

Erie & Pittsburgh 3½s gained about 2½ points, Santa Fe 4s of '95 more than a point, and M-K-T 4s about a point. Fractional gainers included Alleghany 5s of '49, New York Central 5s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Rails that slipped included New York Central 3¼s Wabash refunding 5½s, and Northern Pacific 4s.

American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Pacific Gas showed small gains. International Telephone 5s dropped about a point.

In the foreign list, Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 6½s dropped 5⅛ on a single transaction. Japan 6½s were about a point lower.

U. S. Treasury changes ranged from gains of 3-32 to a decline of 5-32.

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Some utilities and oils showed strength in an otherwise mixed curb market today.

Gainers of fractions included Arkansas Natural Gas "A," International Petroleum, Niagara Hudson Power and Northern States Power "A."

Bridgeport Gas rose about 2½ points, Aluminum Co. of America about a point and Berkey & Gay Furniture about 1-16.

On the down side, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing dropped about 2 points; Great Atlantic & Pacific non-voting about a point and a half, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie about a point, and American Gas & Electric, Creole Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Wright Hargreaves dipped fractionally.

Brookings to Study Exchange's System Of Odd-Lot Dealing

NEW YORK (AP)—Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., will make a study of the odd-lot dealer system on the New York Stock Exchange upon request of three principal odd-lot dealer firms, it was learned.

The three firms are Carlisle, Mellick & Co., de Coppet & Doremus and Jacquelin & de Coppet.

The study, it was said, will be a "critical analysis, particularly upon the effect of the odd-lot system upon the public interest." It will be a part of the study of the capital markets in general being made by Brookings Institution.

It is through "odd-lot" transactions —purchases or sales of blocks of securities of less than 100 shares each —that the "little fellow" or average small investor buys and sells securities, financial circles pointed out.

Odd-lot transactions, according to one estimate, have made up from 16 to 21 per cent of total New York Stock Exchange transactions during the past year or so.

One observer said such a study might show to what extent odd-lot brokers have passed on to the market the balance of purchases or sales, to what degree they have supplied customers' needs from their shelves, the cost of odd-lot transactions, clearances, and other details of odd-lot operations.

Since the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 8 of this year set up new regulations designed to curb short-selling and "bear raids" on the New York Stock Exchange, rumors have circulated through Wall Street from time to time that "bears" were conducting short sales via the odd-lot route.

The regulations to curb "short" transactions placed in effect last February stipulate that no short sale shall be made in any security at less than ⅛ above the last previous sale. But the ruling applies to "round lot" dealings only—units of 100 shares or multiples thereof—and not to odd-lot dealings.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed firm with activity and strength in gilt-edged securities. There was a good demand for gold mining shares and the oil group advanced on continental buying. Tobacco and aviation shares lead the upturn in industrials and coppers firmed on the belief that the decline in that metal had been overdone. European bonds and home rails remained quiet while trans-Atlantic issues held steady.

Paris: International stocks advanced sharply in the bourse, Suez Canal moving up 375 francs and Royal Dutch about 100 francs. Rentes closed with gains of 40 to 225 centimes. Banking shares and industrials were strong.

Liverpool: Cotton futures were under pressure today and closed 2 to 3 points net lower with demand generally poor. There was hedge selling of outside growths as well as Bombay straddle reversing at the widening of parities.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	M'y 21
52	31½	Acme Stl (1)	2	33	33	33	+ ½
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	M'y 23
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	46	45¼	45¼	— ¾
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	23	10	9⅞	9⅞	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	1	1	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7	7	7	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
17½	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	3	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 19
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	146¾	146	146	
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 11
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	2	10	10	10	
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	1	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	10	42¾	41½	41⅝	— ⅞
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13	13	13	M'y 23
3⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 13
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	M'y 23
66	40	Am Ag ChDel(1¼e)	2	53	53	53	—2
17¼	10	Am Bank Note(½e)	5	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	1	31	31	31	M'y 23
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	86½	86	86½	+ 1¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	M'y 23
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	2	17½	16½	16½	—1¼
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y 20
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 23
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	7	6	6	6	M'y 23
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	2	9½	9	9	— ¼
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	4	Am European	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4¾	2¼	Am & For Pow	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 23
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17½	17	17	— ¼
11½	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	M'y 9
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 21
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	19	19	19	M'y 12
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36	36	36	
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 19
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
7⅞	4½	Am International	2	5½	5½	5½	
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	6	16¼	15¾	15¾	
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	2	51⅞	51	51	M'y 21
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 21
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	10	28⅝	28	28⅜	— ⅛
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	M'y 20
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	18	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ¼
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1⅛k)	3	33	32½	32½	— ½
43	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf(.933⅓k)	2	29⅛	28½	28½	— ½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St St	36	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	6	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	3	70⅛	70	70	M'y 23
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	17½	17½	17½	M'y 23
14¼	7½	Am Seating	1	10	10	10	M'y 19
56¾	28⅛	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	27	35½	33½	33½	—1⅜
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	115½	115½	115½	M'y 21
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'y 21
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
11¾	6¾	Am Stores	5	19	19	19	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	24½	24½	24½	+2
18⅝	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	107	107	107	M'y 23
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	15	130¼	129½	129⅝	— ⅛
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	67½	67½	67½	—1
140¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	3	70⅜	70¼	70¼	
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	137¼	137¼	137¼	M'y 23
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	1	5	5	5	— ¼
86	68	Am W W pf (6)	9	9½	8¾	9	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	70	70	70	M'y 20
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 21
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¾
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	34	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)		30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
50	29	Anacon W & C	58	25⅞	24½	24½	—1
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	35	35	35	M'y 20
19	10	Andes Copper	1	14	14	14	M'y 23
3⅛	2	A P W Paper	1	11	11	11	M'y 21
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'y 23
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	1	95	95	95	M'y 17
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	7	4⅜	4½	4½	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	4	36	36	36	
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	6	27¼	27	27	— ¼
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	1	7	7	7	M'y 20
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 21
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'y 12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	10	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
27¾	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	1	43	43	43	M'y 23
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	8	16¼	15¼	15¼	—1
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	9	9	9	M'y 10
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	11	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	2	107	107	107	— ¼
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	4	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	40	40	40	M'y 23
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	5	5	5	M'y 21
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 21
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	M'y 23
			1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	15	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	
10½	5	Barber Asphalt	4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
16⅜	10½	Barber Bros	4	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
12¾	9	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
17¾	11⅜	Baruch Cig (⅜e)	3	11	11	11	M'y 21
96½	92½	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	
103⅞	94½	Beatrice Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
8⅜	5¾	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
83	77¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 23
14⅞	8⅜	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
19	15¼	Bendix Aviat	9	11	10½	10½	— ¼
40½	26⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
65⅞	40	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	30½	30½	30½	—1½
16½	13	Beth Steel	48	45⅞	43½	43½	—1¾
96½	75	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
28	16	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	88	87½	87½	— ½
17⅞	9¾	Bigelow-Sanf	3	18	18	18	
15⅛	10⅛	Black & Decker	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 21
35½	20¼	Blaw-Knox	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
30	15⅜	Boeing Airplane	18	24	23	23	— ½
13⅞	9¼	Bohn Al & Brass	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
19⅜	15⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
28½	16½	Borden Co (.70e)	7	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Borg-Warner	1	27	27	27	M'y 13
22¼	14	Boston & Maine	2	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅜	Bower Roll Br(½e)	1	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
26¼	12¾	Bridgeport Brass	3	25½	25½	25½	M'y 20
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	4	31¾	31¼	31¾	M'y 23
34	28	Briggs Mfg	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	4	31¾	31¼	31¾	M'y 23
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 23
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 19
37	16¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
21½	10½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	25	25	25	M'y 23
41	29	Bklyn Un Gas (2e)	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	M'y 23
10	5½	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	29	29	29	M'y 18
9¾	5⅞	Brunswick-Balke	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
20	3	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
20	13¼	Budd Wheel	1	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
32¼	15½	Bullard Co	4	14½	14½	14½	M'y 23
9½	6¾	Bulova Watch (4)	3	19¼	18½	18½	— ¾
20¼	14½	Burling Mills (1)	2	8	8	8	
3½	1½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	16	16	16	16	M'y 23
11	4½	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	M'y 20
8⅝	5¾	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 19
22	16⅝	Butler Bros	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19¾	13	Byers (A M) Co	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
		Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24½	15½	Calif Packing(1½a)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	M'y 23
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15¾	9¾	Campbell Wyant	1	10	10	10	
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	28	16¾	15⅞	16	— ⅝
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	2	26½	26	26	M'y 21
7¼	4½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	6	6	6	M'y 10
18	13	Carrs&Sons(.05e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y 17
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
55½	29¾	Caterpil Tract (1e)	4	76	75	75½	— ⅜
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	3	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 18
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	5	123½	122½	122½	— ¼
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	17½	17	17	M'y 20
11	7	Cent Foundry	1	23	23	23	
8¼	4	Cent RR N J	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Cent Violeta Sug	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	5	5	5	5	M'y 20
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	35½	33¾	33¾	— ¼
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12¼	7	Checker Cab	2	19½	19½	19½	M'y 21
38½	23¼	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	8	26¾	26	26	— ¼
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 12
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	33¾	33¼	33½	+1
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	2	2	2	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1½	½	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 20
5¾	2¾	Chi Great W pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	M'y 19
1	½	Chi M St P&P	1	10	10	10	M'y 21
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P&P pf	5	⅜	½	½	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1	1	1	
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	26½	26½	26½	M'y 21
1¼	⅜	Chi RK Is & Pac	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 18
2¾	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 17
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
5¾	3¼	Childs Co	1	13	13	13	M'y 23
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp(⅛e)	75	43	41¼	41⅜	—1¼
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	4	11½	11½	11½	M'y 23

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
¾	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 20
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(⅛e)	3	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	3	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	130	128½	128½	—1½
80	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	7	8⅛	8	8	
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	—2⅜
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 14
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 17
9⅝	5½	Colum G & EI	17	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	64	64	64	— ⅛
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	12	12	12	—2¼
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
76	53¾	Colum Carbon	2	68¾	68	68¾	+2¾
38¾	23	Comi Credit	5	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ½
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'y 18
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	3	36½	36	36	— ¼
100	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.60)	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	135	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf(1½k)	5	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	3	26	26	26	
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	5	5	5	—1¼
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	17	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 21
26½	17	Cons Edison (1e)	45	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ¾
98¼	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	96½	96½	96½	— ¾
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 23
6⅞	4½	Consol F I pf (¼k)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	15	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	28	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
101½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	100	99⅝	99⅝	M'y 21
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
½	¼	Consol Textile	18	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y 17
16⅜	9⅞	Container Corp	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28	13¾	Cont Bak A	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
23	11¼	Cont Bak B	2	17⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	82	82	82	— ½
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	4	39½	39	39	— ⅛
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	110	110	110	M'y 20
95½	80	Cont Diam Fib	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 21
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	28	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
1¾	1	Cont Motors	1	1	1	1	
34¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del(½e)	17	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
16½	10	Corn Steel	1	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'y 10
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	2	63	62½	62½	— ½
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	164	164	164	M'y 23
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30	19	Crane Co	2	26½	25	25	—1
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	97	97	97	M'y 21
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	23½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sees Little Basis For Any Business Gain Before Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While there has been scattered evidence of some slight improvement in activity in a few industries, this has been largely seasonal in character and business in general has failed to show any real recovery this spring, according to Standard Statistics Company in its weekly summary of the general business situation.

"Industrial production has been remarkably stable since the start of the year," states the review, "and with the approach of the usually dull summer season, there is little basis for expecting that any significant bulge can take place before the fall."

Many Maladjustments Corrected

The continuation of the present price schedules by leading steel producers through the third quarter is looked upon as one of the chief obstacles in the path of early sustained business recovery.

"There can no longer be any doubt," the report continues, "that one of the major reasons for the failure of even a seasonal pick-up in industrial activity to materialize this spring has been the freezing of labor costs and finished goods prices at relatively high levels.

"The business trend has now been downward for approximately 14 months. Many of the maladjustments which brought on the present depression have been gradually corrected, but finished goods prices have remained at high levels in a numbmer of key industries because of the producers' inability to lower labor costs. Consequently, any real revival of demand in those lines has been blocked.

Cost-Price Impasse

"How long it will be before this impasse is broken is still anybody's guess. Present indications are that the inflationary program for business recovery will get under way too slowly to provide any material stimulant for a good many months to come. In the meantime, the obstacles presented by inelastic wage scales and consequent relatively high finished goods prices in the heavy industries doubtless will continue to promote conservative thinking on the part of business men and security owners.

In conclusion, the review says, "It is axiomatic that declining price levels discourage business initiative and tend to prolong periods of uncertainty and discouragement. Rising prices (or at least the assurance that prices have established a bottom) alone provide an active force for recovery. On the other hand, downward price adjustments are an essential element of the corrective process following a period of business excesses, and unless and until these adjustments make substantial progress, potential recovery forces are important."

Wheat Drops 2⅜c To New 4-Year Low

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP)—Outdoing a new four-year low price record, the Chicago wheat market late today tumbled 2⅜ cents a bushel.

Reports were current that 1938 wheat was being offered in Europe under 95 cents, including cost, insurance and freight. Further rains received in the American southwest were a specially bearish influence.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1¼-2¼ cents lower compared with yesterday's finish, May 76-76⅛, July 73⅝-⅞, corn ⅝-⅞ down, May 56⅛-⅝, July 57⅝-¾, and oats ⅛-⅝ off.

Boston Stocks

May 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	73¼	73½	73½	75½
8.00	Bos Edison	118	117½	118	117½
5.00	Bos Elevated	53¾	53¾	53¾	54½
	Bos&Me st D pf	2½	2½	2½	2¾
	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
3.75d	E Gas&F pf	22	21½	21½	23
	Eastern SS	3	3	3	3
1.00b	Employ Group	19	18½	19	18¾
2.50	Fir N Stores	26½	25⅞	26½	26⅝
	Hath Bak pf	30c	29½c	30c	30c
2.00	Mergenthaler	20½	20½	20½	20½
	.50d Narr Rac A	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	5
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	90	89	90	89
..	Old Colony	2	2	2	2½
..	Pac Mills	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
..	Quincy Min	1½	1½	1½	1¾
..	Sulliv Mach	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
1.10d	Torrington	21½	21½	21½	21
	Unit Gas	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½
2.50b	Unit Sh M	70¾	70	70½	70

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.77¼	.77¾	.76¾	.76	—.02
July	.74½	.74⅝	.73½	.73⅝	—.01⅜
Sept.	.75¼	.75½	.74⅝	.74⅜	—.01½
	Corn				
May	.57⅛	.57⅛	.56½	.56⅜	—.00⅝
July	.58⅛	.58⅛	.57⅝	.57⅝	—.00¾
Sept.	.59	.59¼	.58⅝	.58⅝	—.00¾
	Oats				
May	.28½	.28½	.28¼	.28⅜	—.00⅞
July	.26¾	.26¾	.26⅝	.26¾	—.00⅛
	Rye				
May	.57¾	.57¾	.55	.55	—.02½
July	.55⅝	.55⅝	.54¾	.54⅝	—.01⅞

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	8.44	8.47	8.37	8.37	—.14
October	8.52	8.54	8.43	8.44	—.13
December	8.54	8.56	8.47	8.47	—.12
January	8.55	8.56	8.48	8.48	—.12
March	8.61	8.63	8.50	8.50	—.16
May	8.65	8.66	8.56	8.56	—.15

Spots 8.37, off 14 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	4.57	4.57	4.54	4.57	—.02
July	4.63	4.63	4.59	4.61	—.03
October	4.74	4.75	4.71	4.73	—.03
January	4.81	4.81	4.77	4.79	—.03
March	4.85	4.85	4.82	4.83	—.03

4.79, Off 3 points.

Cleveland Retail Sales Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Retail sales in the Fourth Federal Reserve District for the week ended May 14 were down 20.9 per cent and for the four-week period ended May 14 were down 14.2 per cent, compared with a year ago.

American Store Sales Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Stores Co. reported a decline in April sales of 4.1 per cent to $8,577,112 from $8,948,778 for the 1937 month. For the first four months of 1938 sales totaled $36,442,892, against $39,091,365 a year ago, off 6.7 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	106.18	106.18	106.18
7	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.25	107.22	107.22
5	3¼s '41	108.4	108.2	108.2
10	3¼s '45-43	109.18	109.16	109.18
1	3¼s '46-44	109.16	109.16	109.16
5	4s '54-44	114.12	114.12	114.12
108	2¾s '47-45	106.4	106.2	106.4
1	3¾s '56-46	112.29	112.29	112.29
27	3s '48-46	107.18	107.17	107.17
3	3½s '49-46	108.8	108.8	108.8
28	4¼s '52-47	118.18	118.17	118.17
25	2¾s '51-48	104.7	104.7	104.7
25	2½s '48	103.18	103.18	103.18
51	3¼s '52-49	107.31	107.30	107.30
31	2½s '53-49	101.20	101.19	101.19
6	2¾s '54-51	103.9	103.6	103.6
8	3s '55-51	106.7	106.6	106.6
102	2½s '60-55	104.2	104.2	104.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-42	105.31	105.31	105.31
5	3s '49-44	105.30	105.30	105.30

Home Owners' Loan

11	2¾s '49-39	103.1	102.31	103.1
20	3s '52-4	106.4	106.2	106.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	99	99	99
10	Alleghany 5s '44	63	62½	62½
6	Alleghany 5s '49	53¾	53¼	53⅝
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	22	22	22
1	Allied Stre 4½s '50	82	82	82
16	Allis Chalm 4s '52	106½	106¼	106¼
7	Am & For P 5s 2030	50½	50	50¼
6	Am Int 5½s '49	94⅜	94⅜	94⅝
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	113	113
15	Am T&T 3¼s '66	102	101⅞	102
20	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102¾	102⅜	102½
22	Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	104¾	104½	104¾
5	Arm Del 4s '57	94	94	94
12	Arm Del 4s '55	94	93¾	93¾
18	AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	104½	105⅜
3	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	82	82	82
2	AT&SF TSh L 4s '58	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	AT&SFRky M 4s '65	98	97¾	97¾
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	21½	21½	21½
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	45¾	45½	45½
10	B&O rfg 5s '95	19½	19¼	19⅜
10	B&O 5s '96 F	19¼	19¼	19⅜
4	B&O cv 4½s '60	16½	16⅜	16½
25	B&O 4s '48	43	42¾	42⅞
7	B&OPLE&WV '41	37½	37	37½
1	B&O 5s S W '50	34	34	34
5	Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	101½	101½	101½
4	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
25	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¾	104	104¾
12	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
23	Beth Stl 3½s '52	91¾	91⅜	91½
1	Bost&Me 4½s JJ '61	26	26	26
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	30	30	30
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105½	105¼	105¼
7	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	54	53½	53½
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '5 0	70	70	70
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105¾	105½	105½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	67	67	67
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	84½	84¼	84¼
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	25½	25	25
1	Bush Term 5s '55	35	35	35
2	Can Nat2Bs '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
5	Can Pac 5s '54	98¼	97¾	97¾
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	96½	96⅝	96⅝
2	Can Pac 3½s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
10	Can Pac 4s Sperp	79¾	79½	79½
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	5	5	5
6	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	99	98¾	98¾
10	Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	105¾	105½	105¾
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	45	45	45
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2	Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
2	ChampionP&F 4¾s '50	97	97	97
1	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	C&O 4½s '93	113⅝	113½	113½
14	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94½	93¾	93¾
5	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	86¼	86¼	86¼
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	79¾	78½	78½
13	CB&Q gen 4s '58	91⅝	91	91
28	CB&Q 4s '89	99⅜	99	99
17	CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	93	92⅞	92⅞
12	Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	17⅞	17⅞
7	Chi I &P,L 5s '47	10½	10½	10½
38	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¼	9	9
3	CMSP&P 1 5s 2000	3	3	3
3	CM&SP 4¾s '89	24¼	24¼	24¼
1	CM&SP 4½s '89C	9¼	9¼	9
3	CM&SP 4½s '89E	24¼	24¼	24¼
23	CM&SP gen 4s '89	24¼	24¼	24¼
7	Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
7	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9½	8½	9⅛
5	C R I & P 4s '88	16¼	16	16
13	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106½	106½	106⅞
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	105½	105½	105¾
3	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	87	87	87
1	Cinn Gas & El 3½s '67	108	108	108
1	Cin Un Term 3s '71	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	109	109	109
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	47	47	47
2	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	106	106	106
4	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '66	109	109	109
5	ClevUn Term 5½s '72	90⅝	90½	90½
6	ClevUnTerm5s '73	84½	84½	84½
1	Col Gas 5s '61	96	95½	95½
1	Colombia G 5s 1961	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
10	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107½	107½	107½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
21	Com'l Cred 3¼ '51	100	99¾	99¾
3	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102	102	102
2	Comwlth Ed 5s '53	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	Comwlth Ed 5s '54	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Conn Riv Pow 2¾s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
18	Con Edis 3¼s '46	103	103	103
11	Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	102¾	103
36	Con Ed 3½s '58	102	101¾	102
31	Con Oil 3½s '51	101	100¾	100⅞
3	Consol'n Oil 3½s '51	101	100¾	100⅞
3	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	44	44	44
10	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
7	Consum Pow 3½s '70	105	104⅞	104⅞
2	Consum Pow 3½s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	104	103⅞	104
5	Crown Cork 4s '50	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1	Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
1	Cuba RR 6s '46	39½	39½	39½
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	34¼	34¼	35
3	Den G&E 5s '51 st	108	108	108
9	Erie gen lien4s '96	23¼	23	23⅛
2	Erie & Pitts 3½s'40	103	103	103
2	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	97	97	97
9	Fla E Cst 5s '74	5½	5⅜	5⅜
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5⅛	5	5
12	Fond J&G 4s '32 ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
2	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
9	D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	5½	5	5
1	Det Ed 5s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Det Ed 4s '65 -	111	110¾	111
7	Det Ed 3½s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅜	108⅛	108½
9	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
12	Erie rfg 5s '67	13⅜	13½	13½
7	Erie rfg 5s '75	13½	13⅜	13½
17	Gen MotAccept3¼'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
33	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	25¼	24¾	24¾
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	46½	46½	46½
1	Hud Man Inc 5s '57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
6	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30½	30⅜	30½
10	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	33	33	33
10	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
5	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Interb Rap Tr rfg 5s'66	53½	53½	53½
2	Interlake Iron 4s '47	79½	79½	79½
2	Int Hydro El 6s '44	64	64	64
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	78	78	78
71	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89¼	88½	88½
12	Int T&T 4½s '52	63½	62⅞	62⅞
9	Int T&T 5s '55	66½	65½	65½
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95½	95½	95½
2	K C South 5s '50	56	56	56
16	K C Term 4s '60	106	105¾	105⅞
2	Kans G&E 5½s '80	104	104	104
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Kresge Found 3½s '47	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3	Las Gas 5½s '53	58	56	56
4	Las Gas 5½s '60	55	55	55
10	Lautaro Nit inc '75‡	29½	29½	29¼
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21½	21	20¾
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	18¼	17⅞	18¼
1	Lex & E 5s '65	111	111	111
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	106	106	106
2	Lorillard Co 7s'44	128½	128½	128½
2	Lorillard Co 5s '51	118⅜	118⅛	118⅜
9	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71⅜	71⅜	71½
8	Louis & N un 4s '40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Manat Sug 4s '57	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90	38	37½	38
2	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100	100	100
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	99½	99½	99½
3	Met Ed 4½s '68	108½	108½	108½
5	MilEIRy&L 5s 61B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	M & S T cn 5s '34	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1	M&P&SSM gtd 5s '38	121½	121½	121½
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	38½	38½	38½
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	38	38	38
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	59¾	59¾	59¾
1	M-K-Tex 4s '622B	34	34	34
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 C	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Mo Pac 5s '80H	18	18	18
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	6	6
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s80	105½	105	105½
8	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93⅜	93½	93½
45	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	101¼	101	101
1	Natl Steel 4s'65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	N Eng RR 4s '45	28	26	26
4	N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	96	95½	95½
10	N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	95½	95½	95½
1	N O Tex&M 5½s'54	26½	26½	26½
5	NO Tex & M 4½s'56	25	25	25
6	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¼	50	50¼
18	NYC 4½s 2013 A	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
2	NYC 3¾s'46	66½	66½	66½
2	NYC 3¼s'52	59½	59½	59½
1	NYC & HR 4s'42	69½	69½	69½
1	NYC&HR 3½s'97	80½	80½	80½
1	NY Chi &StL 4s'38	44½	44½	44½
6	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	37	36⅞	37
18	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	33	32¼	32½
16	NY Conn 4½s'53	103	103	103
3	NY Edis 3¼s'65	105	105	105
6	NY Edis 3¼s'66	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
17	NY G El H&P 3s'48	122¾	122¾	122¾
1	NY G El H&P 4s'49	114	114	114
10	NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	64	64	64
3	NYNH&H Con 4s'54	10½	10½	10½
1	NY O&W rfg 4s 92	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	NY Steam 4s'52	97¼	97½	97½
2	NY Steam 5s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	NY Steam 5s'51	104½	104½	104½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	NY S&W gen 5s'40	7	7	7
1	NY Tel 4½s'39	105½	106½	105½
2	Norf & W 4s'96	117¾	117¾	117¾
2	Nor Am Co 5s 61	104⅝	104½	104⅝
3	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101½	101½	101½
3	Nor Pac 6s 2047	63	62¼	63
13	Nor Pac 4s '97	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
12	Nor Pac 3s 2047	48	48	48
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¾	101&	101¾
4	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97½	97½	97½
1	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	103	103	103
2	Okla G&E 4s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Ontario Tran 5s '45	111½	111½	111½
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	111⅛	115½	115½
4	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	99¼	99	99¼
11	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
7	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110¼	110⅛	110⅜
5	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Para Bway 3s '55ct	59	59	59
11	Para Pict 6s '55	91¼	90¾	91¼
18	Para Pict 3¼s '47	73	71½	73
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	Penn Dix 6s '41A	83¾	83¾	83¾
16	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	98½	98¼	98½
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
7	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	79	78½	79
5	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	90	90	90
2	Pen RR 3¾s '70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Pen RR 3¾s'52	84¾	84½	84¾
9	PeoGL&C Chi 5s '47	75	75	75
1	Peoria&E Inc 5s '90	108½	108½	108½
3	Peoria&PekUn5½s'74	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	102	102	102
5	Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105	105¼
4	Phil Elec 3¼s 67	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	PCC & SL 5s '70	100	100	100
15	Port Gen E 4½s '60	58¾	58¾	58¾
4	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	41¾	41¾	41¾
3	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5	Radio Keith 6s '41	72	72	72
10	Readg 5½s '97	71&	71	71
5	Rem Rand 5½s '56	96¾	96¾	96¾
4	Republic Steel 5½s	106	106	106
8	Republic Steel 4½s '55	85	84¾	85
9	Safeway Strs 4s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	St.LIM&S4s R¾G '33	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1	St. L S F 4½s '78	9¼	9¼	9¼
7	SanAntPubServ6s'52	112½	112	112½
5	Seab A L vn 6s '45	7	6⅞	6⅞
1	Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	5	5	5
4	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	3¼	3	3
19	Shell Un 3½s '51	102	102⅜	103
3	Skelly Oil 4s '51	100½	100⅛	100⅛
2	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39	39	39
6	So Pac 4½s '69	39	38½	38½
9	So Pac clt 4s '49	41¼	41	41
5	SoPac 3½s '46	50	50	50
8	So Pac Ore Ore '77	49½	49¼	49¼
5	South Ry 6½s'56	43	42½	43
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	41	41	41
7	South Ry gen 4s '56	32½	32½	32½
1	Staley Mf 4s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
31	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	103	102¾	103
4	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	92	91¾	92
5	T RR A St L4½s'39	104¼	104½	104½
1	T RR A St L 4s '53	101	100¾	101
12	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106½	106¼	106⅜
2	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¾	7½	7½
3	Third Ave 4s '60	32½	32½	32½
13	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	108	108	108
8	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
9	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	102⅞	102½	102¾
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 reg	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Un Pac 3½s '71	90⅜	90¼	90¼
1	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	74½	74⅝	74⅝
1	Un NJRR&Can 4s'44	108	108	108
1	Vanadium 5s '41	85¾	85¾	85¾
11	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	109½	109½	109½
7	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¾	103½	103½
11	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	Wabash 4½s '78C	8½	8¼	8¼
8	Walwrth 4s '55	63½	63½	63½
9	Warner Bros 6s '39	75	75	75
7	Warren Bros 6s'41	33	32½	33
4	Westch Lt 5s '51	121¾	121⅝	121⅝
1	West Pac 5s '46asd	17	17	17
6	Western Un 5s '51	57	57	57
7	Western Un 5s '60	56	55¾	56
1	WestVaP&Pap4½s'52	104	104	104
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
34	Youngst S&T 4s '61	99⅜	99¼	99⅜

Foreign Bonds

5	Antioquia 7s '45 A	7¾	7¾	7¾
5	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7	7	7
7	Antioquia 8s '57	7	7	7
17	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83¼	83	83
13	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83½	83	83
4	Argentine 4½s '71	93	92½	92½
10	Australia 4½s '56	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
9	Austria 7s '57	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
3	Bavaria 6½s '45	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
6	Belgium 7s '55	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜
35	Belgium 6½s '49	104¾	104¼	104¼
1	Beri City El 6½s '58	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
11	Brazil 8s '41	14⅜	14	14⅛
5	Brisbane 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
5	Brisbane 5s '58	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Brisbane 6s '50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Buen A 4½s 4½s'77	55⅛	55½	55½
3	Canada 6s '52	112	112	112
2	Canada 4s '60	109	109	109
3	Canada 3¼s '61	102½	102½	102½
14	Canada 4s '60	109	109	109
3	Canada 3¼s '61	102½	102⅛	102½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, May 24, 3,026,000; previous day, 4,345,400; week ago, 5,189,900; year ago, 8,712,000; two years ago, 12,115,000; Jan. 1 to date, 702,409,130; year ago, 1,502,908,000; two years ago, 1,539,851,000.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds. in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	7

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Men, women wishing to increase income; sell ladies' and men's hose direct from manufacturer to consumer; good earnings; write for samples today. LEEDS SILK HOSIERY, 23 Wellington St., Clifton, N. J.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double Weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BUILD a profitable business for yourself, earning good commissions showing friends, neighbors, famous Shaughnessy women's apparel. Newest sport coats, robes, lingerie, hosiery. Special sample offer. Write today for complete equipment. Shaughnessy Corp., Dept. M, Watertown, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SUBLET June-October, three attractive rooms. See superintendent, or call between 5-7 P M. Rhinelander 4-8003. N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CADILLAC BARGAIN
Convertible coupe, rumble seat, 6 tires, same as new, private ownership, 15,000 miles, perfect condition, price $900, 1936 model. Owner, 103 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 8709.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SUNSET LAKE GROVE, HAMPSTEAD, N. H. Modern lake shore cottages, $150 per season. Write for circular.
Prescott H Crowell, R. F. D., Westville, N. H.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 305 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (118th); trained nurses; also practical governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

PIANIST wanted; vocal lessons exchanged; applicant or party designated. Write Box M-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
372 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
37 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FOR SALE OR RENT

CAPE MAY, N. J.—Attractive 9-room cottage with grounds, ocean view, bathing, oil burner; 8 months season. 31 Glendale Road, Upper Darby, Pa.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BRIDES and those about to furnish in city or country can obtain amazing values in SUPERB QUALITY FURNITURE; show room samples from the finest manufacturers, also contents from fine estates; new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds and divans. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel. Ready - to - wear.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Fenna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED

CAMPING and riding; young couple, college bred, both lovers, know horses; take entire care small private camp and horses in Maine for summer; small remuneration; photographs; references, Halson Richards, Houlton, Maine.

NURSE—For child one year and half old; experience required, training not necessary; age 25-40; must have references. Write Box S-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

TWO-FAMILY house, 5 rooms, all improvements, 2 cars; near L. R. T. Subway; $45. 337 East 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

COMPLETE furnishings 3 room apartment, suitable man or woman; sacrifice; leaving city; lease available (no dealers). 553 Third Ave. (36th St.), Apt. 14, New York City.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A GIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

OFFICES TO LET

FURNISHED office overlooking Bryant Park, N. Y. C.; suite of public accountants; reasonable. Write Box R-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF—Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4306.

PAYING GUESTS

CAMP TO-LOA Miller Place on L. I. Sound
Only 65 miles from N. Y.; beautiful country sloping to private beach; ideal for rest and study; all sports; open for Decoration Day week-end through June, $25 weekly. L. F. Mayerson, 601 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. CA 8-4696.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Superior accommodation, single and double rooms, excellent food; desirable location; reasonable. PI. 4595.

REAL ESTATE

DESIRABLE lot at Lake Oscawana, Putnam Co., N. Y. For particulars call Herman MacPeek, 314 Fremont St., Peekskill, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE PLAZA—Transients accommodated; near church, garage, subways, Fifth Ave. bus. DeCAMP, 435 Fort Washington Ave.

N. Y. C., 337 W. 55th, Apt. 6H—Large sunny room, cool, unusual transportation; near church; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Call before 11, after 7.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (84 St.), Apt. 7-W—Single, double, adjoining bath; light, attractive; southwest exposure; references.

SUBLEASE — Small, bright, cool furnished room on 17th floor first class hotel near Central Park; semi-private bath; $30 a month. Write Box F-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 30, 12 years corporation and public experience; executive ability, energetic; locate anywhere. UN. 4-7934 or write Box M-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED governess, teacher, chaperon for children desires position; very successful with underprivileged children; or will act as companion to one needing care; can go anywhere; experienced traveler United States and Europe. Write Box X-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED cook, colored, general work, good baker; country; no laundry; references; $65 monthly. ELLIS, 11 Mount Morris Park West, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. QUIET RECREATION; REASONABLE. FOR PAMPHLET ADDRESS THE ABOVE, OR KENNETH HARBISON, 1537 BROOKLYN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE BRIDGEWAY On Salmon River. Lessville
A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates, $22, $25, $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet.
W. C. ROOT, East Hampton, Conn.

SUMMER RENTALS

CONNECTICUT — Summer rental, 39 miles from New York; comfortably furnished, living room, 2 bedrooms, maid's room, 2 baths, lavatory, garage; flower and vegetable garden. Write P. O. Box 34, So. Norwalk, Conn.

N. Y. SUMMER home, modern, 3 months, $300; beautiful grounds; 55 miles N. Y. C.; excellent commuting. BLAKE, Caledonia 5-4466.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED for Choral Society, weekly rehearsals 25c; Winter concerts. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, scarfs, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments; board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. Maughan, 37 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland)—Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply MISS TAIT. Phone Girvan 50.

CORSETIERES

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Miss M. E. Armstrong, 55 Osborne Road, Representative for Barclay Corsets, individually designed and guaranteed throughout. Tel. Jes. 906.

HOUSES TO LET

TYNEMOUTH—House to let, furnished, modern, three bedrooms; August, Mrs. Cooke, 6 Stanwick St., Tynemouth, Northumberland.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND—Spend your holiday in old country house; lovely quiet country; garage; walks, fishing, golf half-hour drive; from 3½ gns. weekly. Tel Millfield 217. Mrs. Grey, Millfield Hill, Wooler.

POST WANTED

LADY with general hotel experience seeks post; assist management or office work; used to responsibility; season or otherwise. Box W-926, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS, LANCS. — Select apartments, convenient church, shops, buses; pleasant room for study if required. Mrs. Cooke, "Bradda," 443 North Drive

TEACHERS

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Picnic In the Woods

A Story for Children

Everything was ready for the picnic.

Patty's raggedy-doll, Angeline, had a clean dress on and sat waiting in the swing. She looked out upon the world with eager shoe-button eyes.

The lunch basket was packed—sandwiches with nuts and lettuce fillings, a jug of lemonade, chocolate cakes with sticky icing. What more could anyone want for a picnic?

At least that was what Patty thought as she waved to Uncle Dan driving up at the curb. She took the basket from the step and ran down the walk to climb into the car.

"All aboard?" Uncle Dan asked as Patty wriggled back tight against the seat cushion.

"Yes, all aboard," Patty smiled and nodded.

The car moved off.

Uncle Dan took Patty to the woods with him quite often. Uncle Dan went to hunt flowers and queer bugs and all growing things to show to his classes at the big school down on Greene Street.

"Who knows?" Uncle Dan often laughed. "Sometime we may have two botanists in the family."

It was a big word but Patty knew what it meant. It meant someone who knew all about flowers and how they grew. And indeed Patty did help to find many things. Once it was the tiny curl of a fern

Angeline Sat Waiting in the Swing

that Uncle Dan had been searching for. Once it was a mushroom hiding in the hollow of a big tree by the brook.

"Today I am going to keep house, Uncle Dan, under that big bush at the bend of the brook," Patty said after they had ridden a little way. Then Patty sat up stiff and tall.

"Oh, I have forgotten Angeline!" she cried out.

"Angeline?" Uncle Dan slowed down." Who is Angeline?"

Then because Uncle Dan knew little girls almost as well as he knew flowers and bugs, he nodded.

"I know. I met Angeline once. Didn't she come along on that last picnic we had?"

Patty nodded. She tried to look as though she hadn't planned all week about how she and Angeline were going to live in the little bush-by-the-brook house. But she did not deceive Uncle Dan. First thing she knew the car was turning around.

"We can't have any neglected children in the family," he said, smiling.

How dear Uncle Dan was! Soon they were pulling up to the home curb again. Soon Patty was running to grab Angeline into her arms.

On the way home that evening, after a very happy day, Patty gave a little squeal as she peeked into the tiny pocket of Angeline's clean apron. There was a shiny red beetle with red spots.

"Well!" laughed Uncle Dan when Patty showed him the little crawling fellow. "Well! Maybe Angeline is getting interested too in bugs and flowers."

"Perhaps." Fun-sparkles came into Patty's eyes as she smiled back.

Freedom

He is free who lives as he wishes to live; to whom none can do violence, none hinder or compel; whose impulses are unimpeded, whose desires attain their purpose, who falls not into what he would avoid.

—Epictetus.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The four principal crops of the United States, in their respective order, are corn, cotton, wheat, and oats.

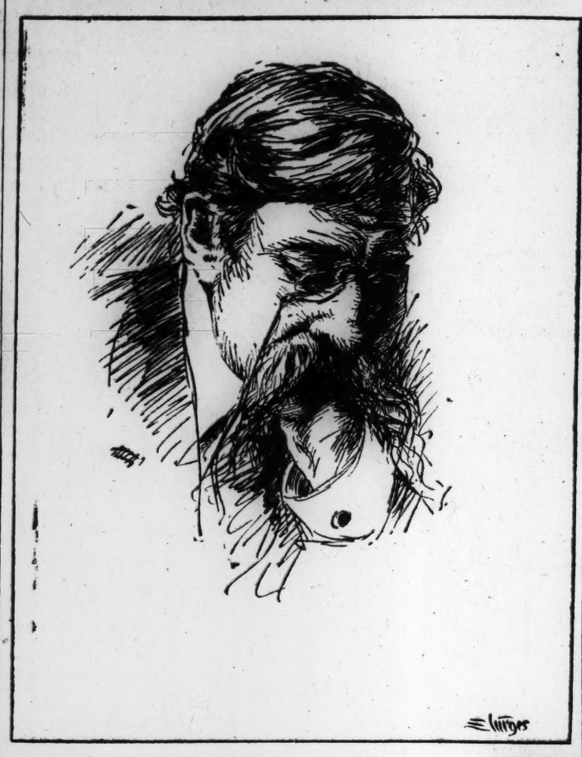
Prominent in the News: Franklin Roosevelt, Neville Chamberlain, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Lazaro Cardenas.

Letter Changing: Yea, sea, set, sat, say, nay.

What is the Length?: 50 feet.

Fun With Antonyms: Lawful—unjust; regal—plebeian; forced—spontaneous; unkind—gracious; colossal—minute; tardy—early; readable—illegible; leisurely—bustling; innumerable—few; submissive—defiant.

Lines About Leaders—131



By a Staff Artist

Emile Verhaeren

(1855-1916)

EMILE VERHAEREN was the first lyric writer of Belgium.
He was the first poet to see the beauty of our industrial age.
He was the first who depicted it in a mighty monument of rhyme.
Verhaeren had the fortune to be born into a happy family.
His parents lived at St. Amand, a secluded spot in Flanders.
From infancy, he regarded the things of life as enchantment.
Did not the garden, with its birds and flowers, seem a paradise?
Were not the carpenter and the blacksmith the cleverest of men?
And he thus found himself one at heart with the whole village.

* * *

THE boy soon was to succeed his uncle, the oil manufacturer.
But, his schooling over, he showed no inclination for that work.
So he studied law and set up as a barrister in Brussels.
"You will never make a lawyer," a friend once said to him.
Verhaeren knew that, of course; he had always known it.
It was clear to him that he could be but a man of letters.
Then, why try to compromise? Why resist a definite call?
And he doffed the barrister's gown for the free hat of a poet.

* * *

IN 1880 Lemonnier interpreted the new naturalism in Belgium.
One day a young man stormed into his lodgings, exclaiming:
"Je veux vous lire des vers!" (I want you to read some verses!)
It was Verhaeren with his ms. of "The Flemish Women."
Without further introduction, he poured out pages of rhymes.
They celebrated the life of Flanders in palpitating tones.
Astounded, Lemonnier urged the youth to go and see an editor.
And to the horror of Verhaeren's prim family, the book appeared

* * *

THE author now started to travel from capital to capital.
He traveled wide awake to the new things of the new world.
Not understanding people, he listened to the voices of things.
As he had felt one with his village he felt one with the towns.
And the industrial noises became the music of his verses.
He sang of factories, machines, engines, trains, traffic.
He sang of the rumbling masses, of militant democracy.
He sang of all that works, vibrates, hammers, intensifies.
New things seemed ugly only if seen with the eyes of the past.
Men should lose the habit of grasping them with their senses.
They should learn how to conceive intellectual, inner forms.
Machinery expressed nothing save force tamed and organized.
Great cities stood for nothing but centers of multiplied energy.
Our age was beautiful, because it exemplified collective effort!
And on went the poet, turning apparent chaos into promise.

* * *

AS his vision thus unfolded, Verhaeren yearned for expansion.
He longed not only to contemplate the world but to feel it.
"It is reality that we must strive to grasp," he finally wrote:
"Then we can order our life and its beauty according to causes."
All were soldiers in this war of mankind for liberation.
The war would wage until humanity and divinity were one.
Then the new being would feel himself to be the universe.
"Let us celebrate ourselves," Walt Whitman had declared.
"Admire and celebrate one another," now called out Verhaeren.
"Do so, not in vanity, but in gratitude, so as to love more."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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In Lighter Vein

Possibly So

G-Man: "Got away, has he? Did you guard all the exits?"

Village Cop: "Yep, but we think he must have slipped through one of the entrances."—Wall Street Journal.

The Motto in Reverse

He was going off for a day's fishing when a pal said to him: "George, why don't you stay at home and look after the baby instead?"

"Ah," he replied, "I believe in sparing the child and using the rod!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Remember This, Boys!

A mother was trying to impress upon her son that doing one's duty was not invariably pleasant, but that it should be done. In order to prove her point she illustrated:

"Look at your father. He works and works; not that he likes it, but because it is his duty. Can you imagine your father doing anything just because it was pleasant?"

"Yes, mother, I can," answered the son.

"How and when?" asked the mother.

And her gallant son answered: "When he married you, Mother."

He Acted Too Well

Probably no American actor was more beloved than that Yankee Thespian, Denman Thompson, whose humanity and humorous New England plays made him popular in whatever section of the country he appeared. He was Uncle Josh, the famous role he assumed in "The Old Homestead," to all his admirers.

Nothing pleased him more than the episode of the New Hampshire farmer who journeyed to Boston to see "The Old Homestead," and who asked for his money back after the performance, saying: "I can see the same thing any day at home, and for nothing."

Daily Anecdote

"Forte"

Dr. Hans von Bülow was regarded as a strict and somewhat irascible orchestral conductor. Once, when he was rehearsing an orchestra, something did not go quite right.

"Forte!" he called to the kettledrummer.

The passage was repeated, and the kettledrummer played louder. Again and again the passage was repeated, Von Bülow yelling "Forte!" to the kettledrummer each time.

At last the man threw down his drumsticks. "I can't play any louder," he exclaimed.

"I am not asking you to play louder," replied Von Bülow. "The score calls for 'forte'; and you are playing 'fortissimo.'"

Jest a Minute

"Bon voyage!"

Tree Warriors at Timber Line

Monitor Camera Club From Beverly Spencer, Lyons, Colo.

Scene in Rocky Mountain National Park

Quotation for Today

THE gentlest thing in the world
Will override the strongest
. . . To remain gentle is to be
invincible.

—Lao-Tsze

Brevities

Toronto Star: A statistician says that over half the families in the United States own an automobile. Own one, or just have one?

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Spring will be here practically when you see 13 students without hats riding in and on one small roadster.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Driver who loses his license for speeding is an interesting example of suspended animation.

Detroit News: The April award for qualified praise goes to this, from the London press: "Crooners who are in America are very popular over here."

Detroit News: Pittsburgh offers an all-steel home that may be dismantled and moved swiftly by truck. Irate pedestrians will have to catch the number of the house.

St. Louis Star-Times: An ode to Spring rarely brings in enough to pay what's owed to the grocer, alas!

Philadelphia Bulletin: If she doesn't look cute in a peasant kerchief you may as well give up—about $5 for other headgear.

St. Louis Star Times: This is the season when any good office man can take a pencil and sheet of paper and get rich raising chickens.

Detroit News: To count cattle, the Department of Agriculture now photographs them from the air. It is found faster than adding the legs and dividing by four.

Washington Post: Charlie McCarthy has become the No. 1 attraction on the air and Snow White heads the current list of motion pictures in popularity. People are getting tired of people.

What They Say

A Worth-While Search

"If you have found yourself, you will never be lost."—Ann G. Chapple.

The Key

"In pleasing and being pleased, in the mutual interest, the mutual opening out of people to one another, is the key of the door to all sweet and mellow living."—H. G. Wells.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His First Movie

(Regina Leader-Post)

Regina, Sask.

Calgary's Palace Theater audience recently witnessed a scene rich in pathos, a scene not flashed on the silver screen, but a story of a 12-year-old crippled boy.

The story was told in Regina by Leo M. Devaney, Toronto general manager of RKO Radio Pictures.

This little boy was paralyzed. His life was an existence of remaining on his back. But the lad enjoyed himself by listening to stories read to him by his parents. Particularly he loved fairy stories.

Like every other child, this little cripple heard of that fairyland picture, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." More than anything else he wanted to see his fairy book characters come to life on the silver screen. But he had never seen a motion picture in his life. To all appearances he never would, for he could not be moved off his back. The Red Cross in Calgary went to Peter Egan, manager of the Palace Theater. At first it seemed impossible since it was thought that the only way was to have it shown on the ceiling. Projection equipment made this impossible.

But in the end the boy saw his first picture. Four rows of seats were taken out at the right side of the theater. Then a special reclining platform was built. The boy was brought in on his stretcher and placed on the sloping platform. There in his section, roped off from the rest of the theater-goers, he saw his beloved story-book characters.

He saw the picture twice. Unable to move or clap his hands, the child cried and laughed in turn as emotions swept over him.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A bit of agricultural information is hidden in today's cryptogram. Deciphering should be fairly easy. Asterisks (*) denote proper names:

XYZ QPRS TSUVAUTBC ASPTD

PQ XYZ *RVUXZE *DXBXZD, UV

XYZUS SZDTZAXUFZ PSEZS,

BSZ AUSV, APXXPV, GYZBX,

BVE PBXD.

Prominent in the News

The names of 6 men, prominent in the news today, are hidden below. The first and last letters of their first and last names are given. Can you discover them?

F——N	R——T
N——E	O——N
A——F	H——R
B——O	M——I
J——H	S——N
L——O	C——S

Letter Changing

Here's still another from the Maryville, Tenn., reader. Following the usual rules, change YEA to NAY in 5 moves.

What Is the Length?

The perimeter of a rectangular field is 180 feet. Its area is 2,000 square feet. What is the length of its sides?

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings us 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	lawful	defiant	
2	regal	bustling	
3	forced	unjust	1
4	unkind	few	
5	colossal	spontaneous	
6	tardy	plebeian	
7	readable	minute	
8	leisurely	gracious	
9	innumerable	early	
10	submissive	illegible	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

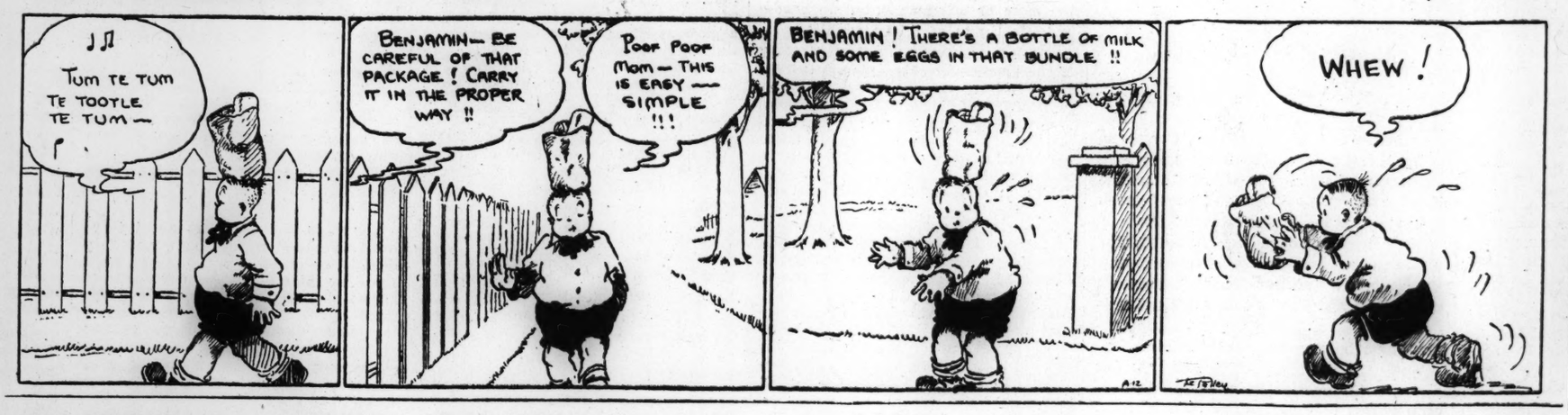
Clover Pillows

It is not too soon to remember that a flat pillow filled with dried clover heads will bring from 50 cents to $1 at the city gift shops, representing a much larger profit than if the clover were threshed for seed. Nor is it too early to watch for the various pine trees that put on the finest cones. The largest ones are always in demand, and both large and small cones are unique additions to the miniature garden. They simulate shrubs and trees better than the cacti, and have the advantage of being a new artistic idea.

The country has an abundance of novelties that bring a breath of hill and valley to the city dweller, for which he is willing to pay.—Mabel F. M., Seattle.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's Different*

By Le Pelley


TUM TE TUM
TE TOOTLE
TE TUM—
BENJAMIN—BE CAREFUL OF THAT PACKAGE! CARRY IT IN THE PROPER WAY!!
POOF POOF MOM—THIS IS EASY—SIMPLE!!!
BENJAMIN! THERE'S A BOTTLE OF MILK AND SOME EGGS IN THAT BUNDLE!!
WHEW!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Steps Out*

By The Hagers

"SANDY," I QUACKED, "MY COURSE IS CLEAR. THOUGH YOU INVITE ME TO STAY HERE
AND SHARE THE MINE, I SHALL REFUSE; FOR DRAKEVILLE DUCKS GOLD NEVER USE.
ROAD RUNNER FOUND THE MINE BY CHANCE. MY SHARE IS HIS INHERITANCE.
AND MAY I ADD, THAT YOU'LL NEED FAT, TO HELP YOU MINE THE MEXICAN HAT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Nightmare and Actuality

CZECHOSLOVAKIA is somewhat in the position of a man who has just awakened from dreaming that his dog, which always has shown a determination not to be washed, had on bath day grown to the size of an elephant. The man awakes to find that the dog isn't *that* big. But it still has to be washed.

Czechoslovakia's minority problem is big enough in real life, although not quite so alarming as troop movements—possibly intended to influence voting among Sudeten Germans—had made it appear. It probably swelled up to its maximum last week end. Shrewd and tactful pressures by France and Britain, plus such energetic efforts as the Czechoslovakian Government itself is now almost certain to exert, should bring the dog down to normal proportions.

Particularly encouraging is the visit of the Sudeten German Party leader, Konrad Henlein, to Czechoslovakia's Premier Hodza Monday evening. Such a discussion of the minority question has seemed precluded by reports that no negotiations would be considered by the Sudeten German Party until its terms had already been accepted by the Czechoslovakian Government. But apparently this obstacle was overcome. Moreover, German troops are reported to have been withdrawn from the border.

But Czechoslovakia's minority problem remains a delicate one, and one in which all democratic peoples must take keen interest, because it involves a problem of the application of a democratic principle to one of Europe's touchiest difficulties, the racial and minority question. As the Central European Observer, of Prague, puts it:

> The claim for recognition of the Germans in a body as a juristic person is, it is pointed out, incompatible with the fundamental principles of democracy as understood and practiced in Czechoslovakia. There are, for example, many Germans in Czechoslovakia who do not accept the views of the Sudeten Party, and the Constitution gives freedom of political views and decisions to the individual and not to a collective, totalitarian entity.

Czechoslovakia's task now is to satisfy the demands of the Germanic minority short of allowing it to identify itself with the totalitarianism of the Third Reich. Within the borders of a democracy the minority within the minority—even down to the individual—must be guaranteed the liberties which distinguish free countries from dictatorships.

In elections influenced by the threat of armed strife and, no doubt, by the vacillation of other European democracies over the future of Czechoslovakia, 12 per cent of the German minority still dared to vote for something other than the totalitarianism which Konrad Henlein's party represents. To this 12 per cent the Czechoslovakian Government owes a debt—a debt whose payment may depend upon the genuine concern of other great self-governing nations for the continuance of individual freedom in Central Europe.

It is still a big dog.

A Sweeping Claim

THE chimney sweeps of Great Britain will soon have a long standing grievance removed, if a bill, which Sir Arnold Wilson, M. P., is introducing into the House of Commons, is passed. Hitherto they have had to pay a tax of half-a-crown a year in return for a certificate—a practice that dates back to the time when they employed child apprentices to climb the chimneys, and hence were regarded as persons who should be subjected to special control. The apprentices have long since scrambled from the flues, the bad old days of Mr. Grimes and Mr. Gamfield are no more, and it is but just that the brothers of the brush as we know them should be freed from what has become, perhaps, something of a smudge upon their calling.

Wesley's Discernment

METHODISM'S great bicentennial celebration has come to a climax on the anniversary of John Wesley's "heart-warming experience" which resulted in the establishment of the Wesleyan and Methodist churches. Special services are being held in London and several American Protestant churches are co-operating in a commemorative program sponsored by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia. They honor a man who was peculiarly fitted by his own spiritual experiences for the great work he undertook.

An extract from John Wesley's journal, written in May, 1759, on "a poor woman who had continual pain in her stomach," furnishes an insight into his character, revealing his spiritual perspicacity and understanding heart:

> Whence came this woman's pain? . . . — from fretting for the death of her son. And what availed medicines, while that fretting continued? Why then do not all physicians consider how far bodily disorders are caused or influenced by the mind? . . . Why are these cases out of their sphere? Because they know not God. It follows, no man can be a thorough physician without being an experienced Christian.

In other cases, including his own, Wesley understood and employed the power of prayer in overcoming the ills of the flesh, like Luther and some other great leaders of Protestantism. Regrettably, not all the followers of Christ Jesus have accepted the undivided garment of Christianity, though there is no lack of example.

No Power Plant Loans

"LEND if you must through the PWA, but not in competition with the electric power industry," says, in effect, an amendment by the Senate Appropriations Committee to the Administration's $3,247,000 recovery program. The proviso would forbid the making of PWA loans and grants to finance publicly owned utility systems where a privately owned system exists subject to state regulation.

There would be no substantial ground for objection if federal loans simply enabled municipalities to obtain capital at reasonable rates when the investment market for municipal bonds seemed frozen. But when the National Government makes an outright gift of 45 per cent of the amount "borrowed" it can hardly be maintained that the public ownership plan is not subsidized or that it offers a fair yardstick in comparison with the private industry. What electric company could not reduce rates if given nearly half of its capital without interest charges?

This newspaper has repeatedly said that the way should always be open for municipalities to provide their own utilities on the same terms as a corporation might do, if necessary in order to obtain service at fair prices. But the subsidizing of competition by gifts of taxpayers' money is a different matter. The United States has seen waterway and highway competition subsidized as means of bringing pressure on railroad rates, and now sees a result in the financial crippling of the railroads and threatened impairment of their service.

Public regulation of utility rates and services exists in all but one or two states. A campaign of government competition against the electrical utilities is urged on the ground that public regulation has failed to regulate. Is that the case? And if control is sought by competition, shouldn't it be fair competition?

Buddy

A MAN couldn't have asked for a better friend than Buddy. On the lecture platform and in the classroom she was everything that a good dog should be. This may sound like slight appreciation for the first trained dog guide in the United States, but those who know the story of Buddy will understand how much this simple praise implies.

For years, Buddy toured the country with her blind master, Morris S. Frank, enlisting support for The Seeing Eye, training school for dog guides at Morristown, N. J., which has developed 350 dog guides since Buddy first showed them how a dog can be taught to "think of the safe way out" for its blind master. Or even to disobey a command as when Buddy plunked down in a hotel corridor one day and wouldn't budge for Morris until a maid appeared from a room near by and screamed at the sight of a blind man and his dog standing near an open elevator shaft.

Patience was part and parcel of this German shepherd who paced her master through his daily rounds or stood for hours at a time while other blind folk ran admiring fingers through her shaggy coat. She licked the hands of presidents and paupers with an impartiality only real devotion knows. It was surprising how "No Dogs Allowed" signs melted in the wake of her much-traveled career. But not so surprising to those who knew this keen, sweet-tempered lady with the alert, stand-up ears and the steadfast gaze. That is why anybody who knew anything about her agrees that Buddy was a good dog.

Uncovering Corruption

IF PROVEN true, the report of the Grand Jury concerning the city administration in Waterbury, Connecticut, will stand as one of the most shocking examples of municipal corruption since New York's Tweed Ring. Twenty-seven men stand accused of looting the city.

They have not been tried in court. The picture may be considerably altered after their side is heard. But the very statement of charges has shocked Connecticut citizens who have borne other disappointments in their governmental affairs.

There is still a third side to the story in Connecticut. Under the leadership of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who stopped teaching English Literature at Yale so he could sit at the helm of the Nutmeg State, Connecticut has recently put many governmental reforms into effect. The program is not complete, but it has served to arouse much public interest in good government. This apparently has hastened the uncovering of wrong conditions. Connecticut citizens can be glad they now have this opportunity for cleaning them up.

A good example for the rest of the State is being set in Hartford, where the Real Estate Board and the Chamber of Commerce are taking leadership in discussing what can be done to improve their municipality. There is some discussion of a Municipal Research Bureau, similar to those established in most large American cities. Such trained and alert civic agencies, if supported properly, aid incalculably in fostering efficient and economical government.

Comparisons

Book News of the Day

COMPARISONS are odious. And too many over-simple, self-righteous, and hate-engendering comparisons are being made by Americans of their own country with totalitarian states. But there should be utility in factual studies which put simply and graphically the differences between the United States, Italy, Germany, and Russia. In the extent to which it promotes objective understanding of four nations, OUR COUNTRY, OUR PEOPLE, AND THEIRS (New York: Macmillan. $1.75), by M. E. Tracy is a useful book.

And for American readers it will probably accomplish its apparent purpose of lessening fears that Fascism or Communism can "happen here" and, by portraying America's fortunate situation, strengthening the resolve to maintain democracy. Of course factual comparisons may not reach to vital differences. The strength of an economy is not determined by gold reserves, by amounts of grain, steel or automobiles produced, or even by figures of unemployment. Nor can a country's culture be measured by number of bathtubs—or books—to the house.

Even chapters devoted to comparisons of "Living Conditions," "Human Rights," and "Recreation," and "The Family" may disclose bare-boned statistics rather than the vital essence of national life. But after a plethora of opinionated comparisons a statistical method is positively refreshing.

The form and arrangement of this book increase its value. Almost the size of a tabloid newspaper, it presents its comparisons in four parallel columns and illustrates them with pertinent pictures and diagrams. The reader may readily see that Germany produces nearly ten times as many potatoes as the United States and that Russia has nearly twice as many movie theaters as America.

But there are likewise efforts to show the differences of thought and feeling which grow out of history, as in this paragraph from the introduction:

> Could Russia be as thoroughly collectivized as she is without all the co-operatives and communal village governments that flourished under the tsars? Could Germany be Nazi without the Hegels, the Wagners, and Bismarcks; without the faith in disciplined action and the nationalistic aims for which they stood? Could Italy be Fascist without the heritage and influence of ancient Rome? Could any or all of them be what they are without the specific horizons at which they gaze; the specific memories that color their attitudes; the specific tasks they have had to perform? By the same token, could our country be what it is, without the opportunities which went with an untouched continent, without the ingenuity and self-reliance which were developed in pioneering days; without the ideas and attitudes toward government which our ancestors brought with them from England?

Such an approach plus an emphasis on facts takes much of the odium out of comparisons.

D. M. R.

Czech-ed

Road to Hartland

I WAS not perhaps in the happiest mood for scenic appreciation as I approached Hartland Quay. Some people get immensely excited when they encounter a fine view. They exclaim in admiration, and their eyes sparkle. I am not like that. I resemble rather a famous Mediterranean statesman, and regard each new geographical situation as it arises with complete calm. A line of poetry moves me more than the physical aspect of things. I prefer books to looks.

There were other things, too, suggesting that Hartland would scarcely get a fair chance. Having escaped from London, we had spent several weeks in Cornwall, motoring many hundreds of miles in that ancient and delectable Duchy. But Hartland is not in Cornwall at all; it is just over the border of Devon. It is only a matter of a few miles, but from the point of view of sentiment those few miles count a lot. The romantic influence of distance is well-known. Distance lends enchantment to the view; O, the brave music of a distant drum! Compared with the atmosphere of Land's End, St. Just-in-Roseland, and the Lizard, Hartland, being in Devon, seems practically upon London's doorstep, or at least only a little way down the street.

Nor had Cornwall itself properly prepared us that day for what we were about to see. We had been to Tintagel, and been suitably thrilled by the memories of that celebrated spot. But thereafter for a couple of hours our journey northwards towards the Bristol Channel had been a sorry anticlimax. The north coast of Cornwall is magnificent, but hereabouts it is hardly visible from the road. We saw only dusty roads and drab fields and dull villages.

And there was something else, too. My companion had been to Hartland before, and all the way from Tintagel she told me of the extraordinary excitements of the road that drops down the sheer cliff face to the Quay. Now Margaret Bessie has been to Switzerland, and I have not. The unprotected edges of precipices fill her, I gather, with joy and satisfaction; me they cause only to recall with sudden and heartfelt affection the cozy warmth of a winter's fire in the drawing room at home. And in the way of unprotected edges Hartland Quay, I understand, was really quite remarkable. I looked forward to the whole thing with a lack of enthusiasm amounting almost to distaste.

The change in my views began to take place when we got to the village of Stoke, and saw its superb church tower, over a hundred and twenty feet high, a landmark for many miles around, rising triumphantly out of the breezy moorland, gazing imperiously toward the sea. But even this was surpassed in magnificence and grandeur by the road that leads to the Quay itself. As I had deduced from the rapturous comments of Margaret Bessie, it can hardly be said to encourage visitors who believe that discretion is the better part of valor. It winds like a snake down the cliffside, which really and truly does seem almost vertical. As our car went at about thirty yards an hour round the shuddering hairpin bends, it looked as though it might take a header into the miles of glittering water that lie below.

The cliffs hereabout are about three hundred and fifty feet high, and they drop sheer into the sea. But the most arresting thing about them is not their height, though that is dizzy enough. Far more astonishing is their peculiar formation. Their seams and strata are twisted and writhing, as if they were balefully enchanted; and there is a sort of riven sublimity hanging over them that is wonderfully impressive.

In fact, in the ninety odd thousand miles that I have driven in England, I have seen nothing anywhere to compare with them. In contrast with my usually impassive attitude toward scenery, I was distinctly moved. In the depth of my emotion, I believe I actually whistled in admiration. But I would not like to be sure about that.

D. M. MACKEGG

North . . South . . East . . West

Embattled Mexico

By Frank L. Perrin

A YEAR ago our route going to and returning from Mexico City was through the section which today is the scene of the first trial of strength between the governing authority in the Mexican Republic and the insurgent or irregular forces which have been mustered by discontented leaders who oppose the policies of the Cárdenas regime. It is a placid country, normally, and despite the more or less incipient disturbances and the threat of actual conflict, it is still a beautiful country. But the strategy of the insurgent leader, General Cedillo, seems cleverly planned if it is his desire to discredit President Cárdenas and the governing party in the eyes of American and British investors and tourists. Capital is being made of what now is quite widely acknowledged to be the unwise action in expropriating producing oil-well properties.

The immediate effect of the rebellion in the San Luis Potosí and Valles areas has been to alarm tourists already in Mexico and those who are contemplating excursions over the picturesque Pan-American Highway. It is at Valles, where fine modern hotels have been provided, that the automobile tourists spend the second night on the way from San Antonio and Laredo to Mexico City. The announcement that this sector is strongly guarded by Federal troops may serve to reassure foreigners already going into or returning from Mexico, but it will hardly encourage others to undertake the journey voluntarily. And at best, the promises of protection from Mexican soldiers are none too dependable. No one, even those in command of the regular troops, can vouch confidently as to the loyalty and constancy of the militiamen. The honeycombing process which indicates disloyalty and discontent is a potent influence, and thus it must be recognized by those who know something of the temperament and temptations of a volatile people gradually emerging from conditions little better than serfdom.

It may seem incongruous that the millions of people in Mexico who have found a new freedom and greater economic prosperity under the administration of President Cárdenas should turn against their friend and benefactor even in a gesture of contempt or defiance. But it is the way of all peoples, perhaps, to demand more and more of the thing they desire and of which they have long been denied. It is this propensity that explains the plight of Mexico today.

An ancient sage wrote these words centuries ago: "A little learning is a dangerous thing." At first one may doubt the correctness of the observation. But experience seems to prove its truthfulness. Many centuries later a modern savant declared: "Liberty, gentlemen, is a glorious thing, but it is a dangerous thing." Perhaps this is true because, in the language of another, "bad men cannot make good citizens." "It is impossible," it is observed, "that a nation of idolators and infidels should be a nation of freemen. It is when a people forget God that tyrants form their chains. A vitiated state of morals, a corrupted public conscience, is incompatible with freedom."

There is no thought of arraigning the masses of Mexico and demanding that they plead to the charge of political immorality. Their ambition to progress is commendable and worthy. But those who have become restive or inflamed because fuller liberties have not been realized should wait more patiently for the evolution of the very processes which they seek to interrupt or destroy. Constitutional inhibitions make it impossible for President Cárdenas to succeed himself in office. It might be better if this were not the case. The work which he has so well begun should be carried on, not by those who are impatient because of the slow progress being made, but by those in full sympathy with his purposes and aims concerning the material welfare of underprivileged masses.

In Mexico it is again discovered that the processes of emancipation from any form of slavery or subjugation, or from superstitions and false beliefs, are slow and often hazardous because they are experimental or exploratory. The bearers of the torch of liberty must be careful lest the flame ignite the combustibles of ignorance, avarice or hatred. Those who see only the trail along which the torch may be carried should be made aware, first of all, of the difficulties and dangers involved.

The Wide Horizon

Steadying the Pan-American Ship

By Glen Levin Swiggett

STRANGE as the recent Mexican nationalization of foreign-owned oil properties may seem to most people north of the Rio Grande, stranger yet is the almost immediate recognition by Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the right of expropriation which may be said to contravene the traditional conduct of American business.

Many people think that the apparent agreement between the Governments of Mexico and the United States is merely the result of a stalemate in the game of diplomacy. They believe that Mr. Hull is only temporizing. I believe the reason for his recognition probably lies deeper. It is more likely that his decision is due to the knowledge, perhaps fear, of the growing political power of Mexican labor in national and inter-American affairs; especially of the maturing plans of Mexican labor for the organization of Spanish-American labor as an American continental sector of the Amsterdam International Syndical Federation.

The leading labor organization of Mexico is a member of this International. Mexico's recognized outstanding labor leader, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, does not believe that labor's objectives can be attained within the present political Pan-American pattern. Like-minded Spanish-American labor organizations are co-operating with him. This movement promises to become a real menace to the kind of Pan-Americanism promoted by the Pan American Union in Washington.

The United States has been cultivating the friendship of Mexico since the open challenge of Pan-Americanism by that country at the Sixth Pan-American Conference in Havana in 1928. The United States has been building a policy of friendly accord based upon Mexican support of our Pan-American policy in exchange for American economic help and political connivance in Mexico's internal social reform program. Secretary Hull's recognition may, therefore, be another friendly act of the Roosevelt Administration similar in intent to the aid and encouragement given Mexico in the building of roads, silver buying, tourist propaganda.

They are part of a trade, the motive of which is protective self-interest as well as mutual advantage. Failure to have recognized the victory of Mexican labor in the nationalization of the petroleum industry would have antagonized Spanish-American labor. It would have imperiled the reciprocity trade treaties in Latin America and doubtless made impossible now the Roosevelt Pan-American peace program. In the relation, therefore, of Pan-American policy to the plans of organized Mexican labor will doubtless be found the reason for Secretary Hull's recognition.

Nationalization of the oil properties was a labor victory. It called forth popular demonstrations of approval at the time such as Mexico had never witnessed. It made of the Cárdenas Government a labor government and gave him labor's dependable loyalty. It assured Mexico the support of labor groups in practically all of the Spanish-American countries with which it has consistently been strengthening for some time its ties of friendship.

In December, 1936, there was held in Buenos Aires a Pan-American Conference to promote continental peace. This conference was called by President Roosevelt in the hope of creating Pan-American solidarity in support of the intent of the American Neutrality Act. The conference has failed thus far to achieve this objective.

Pan-Americanism may not mean much to the American people but it does to the United States State Department. The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 is its child. Its intent was in the minds of America's first statesmen, even of Washington and Jefferson. No American statesman has wholly escaped its influence. Until now it has served as a unilateral autocratic policy and has achieved its ends by diplomatic means under the leadership of the United States. But now its intent, certainly its methods, are threatened by the rapid development of popular labor movements in the Latin-American countries. If these movements are successful the foreign relations policy of these countries will have to be revamped in the light of the socializing reforms for which labor and student groups are now fighting. Their leaders, even those in exile, have found in Mexico a sympathetic and protective asylum. Mexican ideology has attracted and strengthened their own. For twenty years many of them have shared the dream which Mexico's nationalization of land, railways and petroleum has now actualized.

Friendly Pan-American relations mean much to the United States; perhaps more so today than at any previous time. In maintaining these relations America counts on the continued friendship of Mexico. To forfeit this friendship at this moment would be a fatal blunder. Failure of the United States to recognize the right of expropriation in Mexico would probably have led to the defeat of Cárdenas and, concurrently, to wide-sweeping popular revolts in Spanish America not pleasant to contemplate.

Mirror of World Opinion

Tolerance

TOLERANCE does not mean giving up conviction or sacrificing belief. It demands simply a friendly respect for the principles and faiths of others. It is a basic rule for the harmonious life and a fundamental of community progress. There is no better way to bulwark our defenses for religious liberty than the cultivation of religious tolerance.—*St. Louis* (Mo.) *Globe-Democrat.*